

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, 1916

No. 20

BOYS!

Here is a chance for some fun on May 24th
VICTORIA DAY

On Saturday, May 20th, any one making a purchase of any article or articles at our store amounting to not less than \$2.50 will receive a card, and the person presenting this card, on May 23rd will be given one large package of Big Fire Crackers FREE

Only one package to each customer

Watch our Windows for Specials Next Saturday

J. V. Berscht

Men's and Boys Outfitter

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 18,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your
Butter Wrappers.

Cases Remanded

The charge of breaking away from the Didsbury lock-up and also the charge of assisting a prisoner to escape was heard in Didsbury on Friday last by Inspector Lindsay of the R. N. W. M. P., Red Deer. The Court was held in the basement of the Schoolhouse, and as there had been considerable excitement raised by the arrests the Court room was crowded.

Evidence was taken for the prosecution and Mr. Cameron a solicitor of Calgary appeared for the defence.

The accused were asked if they had any statement to make to which they answered no. The lawyer for the defence then asked for a further remand of the cases as they were serious and also asked for bail to be allowed for both of the accused.

The magistrate committed both prisoners for trial at the assizes which start in about two weeks. In the case of Nelson he absolutely refused to grant bail and gave as his reasons the criminal record of the prisoner. In the other case he granted bail of \$4,000, \$2,000 in his own surety and \$1,000 in two other sureties. Messrs. P. R. Reed and W. G. Liesemer went on the bonds.

This closed the case as far as the local court was concerned.

Women's Institute Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Didsbury Women's Institute was held in the Red Cross rooms on Thursday afternoon, May 11th.

The meeting was presided over as usual by the President, Mrs. Bicknell, and opened by singing "The Maple Leaf" followed by prayer. The ladies of the Westcott and Rugby Institutes were given a welcome as they were invited to be present as the programme was a demonstration on cheese making by Mrs. Hughes which was interesting to all. Mrs. Hughes gave a clear and interesting talk on this topic.

During the demonstration, while waiting on developments for results in the making of the cheese the regular business was carried on which included discussion of flowers for the cemetery and the possibilities of a hospital for Didsbury. It was decided to get flowers for the cemetery but the hospital question is still open for agitation. After the demonstration, lunch was served which was enjoyed by all and the meeting was closed as usual.

In Old London

[The following letter was written by Private Stanley Moore, son of Mrs. R. Moore, who left with a Vancouver regiment for the front a month or two ago.]

91 WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON, E. E.

APRIL 30TH, 1916

DEAR MOTHER!—Just a line or two while I am resting here waiting for supper.

We got into London a couple of

nights ago and have been DOING IT nearly ever since. We have not eaten nor slept in the same place twice. It is a great place all right but I haven't had any great trouble in getting around yet. I simply get on a bus, give them a penny and get off when I feel like it, go somewhere, and when I want to get any particular place ask a cop and do what he says. So far I have seen St. Paul's, the Tower, the Tower Bridge, Victoria and Albert Museum, the Scientific Museum, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park and have travelled the famous streets, such as the Strand, Piccadilly, Lombard Fleet St. etc.

St. Paul's is certainly great. There was a service on when we went in so we sat around until it was finished, then took a look around. The dome is

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WANTED—Reliable man as local agent in Didsbury district. Good proposition. Apply Pioneer Office.

WANTED—Three or four good milk cows on shares, also one-half dozen range cows. E. F. Braun, Didsbury. m24p

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Half Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

FOUND—A logging chain between Mr. Sick's residence, east Didsbury, and the railway track. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer Office and paying for this advertisement.

FOR SALE OR RENT—S. E. 1-4 Section 12-23-2-W. 5, 5 miles north of Didsbury on crop payments or with stock contract at market value and calves. Will furnish best building material to purchaser. R. B. Martin, Banff, Alta.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 5 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician, 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on June 2nd, at Carstairs Hotel on June 3rd. I have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

SEED POTATOES for sale.—Early Ohio, New Acme and Irish Cobblers. Apply A. A. Perrin, Egg Merchant, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A few purebred Ayrshire bull calves. Price reasonable. Phone E. B. Avelson, Sunnyslope.

a tremendous height. The Duke of Wellington's and Gordon of Khartoum's biers or an imitation in bronze are there. Also numerous old banners. The centre aisle must be nearly one hundred yards long. The seats are very plain, those at the back being just plain benches. Some of the windows are great.

The tower is some place. I have some cards of some of the rooms. We saw the place where the two princes were suffocated. It is called the bloody tower, several people having been killed in the same room; also the spot where Mary Queen of Scots and Anne Boleyn were beheaded. The crown jewels—I never expect to see so

(Continued on last page)

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.
DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

ATTENTION!

A word to car owners. Try our
Ford Special Auto Cylinder Oil

A very serviceable oil and will cost you less money than you have been paying. Notice sample in our window.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

This is the place to buy your

GRASS SEED

at the right price, such as Brome, English Blue, Emerald Green Lawn Grass, Timothy Seed and a variety of garden seeds.

Place your order where the price is right.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

The saving in the Soup Tureen

Bovril makes soups and stews so much more nourishing that they can often take the place of expensive joints. It saves many dollars in the kitchen. Bovril is the concentrated goodness of the best beef—so strong that it cannot possibly be manufactured in cheap cubes. Insist upon the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

A would-be humorist, meeting an Irishman, thought he would be funny at his expense. "Hello, Mike," he said. "I'll give you eight pence for a shilling."

"Will ye now?" asked Mike.

"Yes," said the humorist. The Irishman handed over the shilling, and his friend put eightpence into his palm in return. "Eight in pence," he explained. "Not bad, is it?"

"No," answered Mike, "but the shilling is!"

It is reported that the British board of agriculture are framing a great scheme for the employment of female labor on the land, and an active canvass may shortly be commenced. 100,000 women will be required to take the places of the male agriculturists who have joined the colors.

A daily newspaper will be started by the German prisoners of war at Fort Henry, Ont.

Every Neuralgic Headache Cured! Use "Nerviline"—It Won't Fail

The Miraculous Healing Power of this Liniment Is Unfailing RUB ON NERVILINE

There may be a thousand pains; yet, excepting sciatica, neuralgia is the worst. Most remedies are not strong enough or penetrating enough to relieve neuralgia. You know everything you have tried has failed to give you even momentary relief, and you have decided that neuralgia must be borne forever.

Do not make this mistake—try NERVILINE. Apply it to the sore spot. Notice the glow that spreads deeper and wider as

Nerviline's curative power is carried further and further into the tissue. How quickly the pain is soothed! How rapidly it lessens! In a little while you have forgotten the pain—it has actually gone.

Neuralgia gives Nerviline an opportunity of demonstrating its superiority over all other pain remedies. Not magic, as you might imagine after you have used it—simply the application of scientific knowledge to the relief of pain.

Nerviline is a great outcome of modern medical ideas. You cannot afford to be without it, because pain comes quickly and comes to us all. Guaranteed to cure the aches and pains in the whole family. Large bottles, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or the Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.



Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty
Before you begin to Save Up For Old Age.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU

Talk With One of Our Agents.

Disputed Territory

"Oh, mamma, I'll never disobey you again!" said Susie tearfully.

"Why, Susie, what have you done?"

"Well, I drank my milk at lunch and then I ate—a pickle; and the milk said to the pickle, 'Here, you get out of here,' and the pickle said, 'I won't,' and now they are having an awful fuss."

Give a reckless man rope enough and he will pawn it for a drink.

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—takes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood purifier is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long way from a doctor I determined to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

W. N. U. 1102

They Shot Him

A Predatory Hawk is Used to Point a Moral Lesson

Cora Francis Stoddart, the presiding genius of the Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston, had occasion to get up some ammunition for a local option fight in Hudson, Mass. One of the features was a stuffed hawk that had annoyed some farmers by killing their hens. The angry farmers shot the hawk and stuffed it. Miss Stoddart put the hawk on exhibition in Hudson with the legend:

"This hawk killed forty hens. Did the farmers license him? They shot him."

The farmers did not say. "That what's the use, let 'em go on killing the hens so we can get the feathers."

They did not say. "If we kill this hawk some other hawk will come and why discriminate between hawks? If we could kill all the hawks at once it would be different."

The farmers did not say. "Taht hawk has got a lot of money invested in claws and we don't want to destroy all his property."

The farmers did not say. "I am against interfering with a hawk's personal liberty. Hasn't he a right to make his living just as he sees fit? Why should we interfere with a hawk's private business and delectate to him as to what he shall eat and drink?"

The farmers did not try to work off any of this sort of rot. They destroyed the hawk that was destroying their chickens. Just so it is proposed to destroy the institution known as the saloon which is grinding up the sons and daughters of men in order to make money out of their downfall.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

How Portugal Can Help

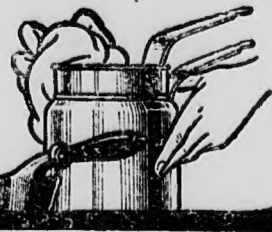
Portugal's entry into the war will be of some value to the allies. By a treaty going back to the early years of the last century, Portugal is an ally of Great Britain, is bound in the event of war to take a certain share in the hostilities if called upon.

Hitherto Portugal has contented herself with rendering some assistance in Africa, but presumably Germany's declaration of war upon her will incline her to more active efforts. Whether she will despatch an expeditionary army abroad remains to be seen. At most she could spare only 75,000 men, while her naval forces are negligible. It is more likely, therefore, that she will place her ports and colonial possessions at the allies' disposal and turn over to them many of the German ships whose seizure has been the direct cause of the outbreak of hostilities.

Stave Island, in the St. Lawrence river, has been accepted by the militia department for a rest retreat and summer home for convalescent soldiers.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch



Our Freedom

Mutt—Ain't Nature wonderful?

Jeff—Why?

Mutt—She gives us all faces, but we can pick our own teeth.—Harvard Lampoon.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured by Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Squire—You say you are too old for the army, and you can't do heavy work. What can you do?

The Weary One—Well, wot's the greenhouse to keep 'out the insects?

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

There are known to be held in German ports 83 British merchant ships, eighty interned at the outbreak of war, and three captured, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,714 tons.

A visiting minister, preaching in a town famous for its horse races, vigorously denounced the sport. The principal patron of the church always attended the races, and of this the clergyman was later informed.

"I'm afraid I touched one of your weaknesses," said the pastor not wishing to offend the wealthy one, "but it was quite unintentional. I assure you."

"Oh, don't mind that," said the sportsman genially. "It's a mighty poor sermon that don't hit me some where."

Wonderful Bilious Remedy Actually Prevents Attacks

There are two great causes of biliousness—they are constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken, they not only correct constipated bowels, but act upon the liver as well.

Quite unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the conditions which cause biliousness, and thus permanent cures are effected. No person who occasionally uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills will ever suffer from the headache, bad stomach or bilious complaint. Get a 25c box today.

The truth is that when all the facts are investigated, native Canadians have responded to the call of Canada and the empire with signal readiness and wonderful self-sacrifice. Proportionately they have done as well as other classes, and they have made actual sacrifices out of proportion to any other element in Canada.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spa-modic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dan e, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, to Harold P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AERIAL FLEET IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR

SOME NOTABLE EXPLOITS OF FIGHTING AIRMEN

It is Stated That There are Now More Than Ten Thousand Air-men Engaged in the War, and More Men Being Added To the Service as Fast as They Can be Trained

According to E. Latue Jones, editor of Aeronautics, New York, there are more than 10,000 airmen engaged in the war. The numbers are being added to daily as fast as men can be trained and new machines designed. In the earlier days of the war the chief services of the aeroplanes were as scouts. They took the places formerly held by cavalry. They gave news of the enemies' movements, spotted his guns and batteries and directed the fire of their own artillery. As time went on, and as the skill of the aviators and of the designers of aeroplanes increased, they undertook offensive warfare. Aeroplanes now travel for hundreds of miles to the enemy's territory and drop tons of bombs, feats that would have been pronounced impossible two years ago. In fact, the aeroplane has surpassed expectations as greatly as the dirigibles, notably the Zeppelins, have fallen below them.

As the war has advanced it has proved that the best type of aeroplane for war service is the biplane. Since the Germans, with all their wonderful preparations, had planned their faith upon the Taubes, which are monoplanes, they were found at a considerable disadvantage in every respect save numbers when the war began. The Taubes were all right for scouting purposes, but they lacked the stability and carrying power of the biplanes. The French, too, had many monoplanes in the service, but these were gradually discarded, and as months past now all the belligerents have been concentrating their efforts upon improving and strengthening the type of machine invented by the Wright brothers. The new German Fokker machine is of this type. The French army is now supplied with a fighting aeroplane driven by a 200 horsepower motor. It has a speed of 85 miles an hour, carries a crew of four men, and is armed with a six-inch gun that throws an explosive shell.

There are several types of aeroplanes, of more than 100 horsepower, and some of them give a speed of nearly a mile and a half a minute, and carry enough petrol for an 18-hour journey. There is another machine that will carry a dead weight of three tons at a speed of a mile a minute. The weight-carrying capacity of these machines is likely to be thrown into the shade when the gigantic aeroplanes now under construction for the Russian government are completed. The Fokker machines, while a vast improvement on the aeroplanes hitherto depended on by Germany, have not shown any improvement upon the best used by the Allies. Several of them have been shot down by French and British aviators. Guynemer, the famous French aviator, who was wounded a few days ago, has already shot to pieces a couple of the Fokkers.

Without disparaging the feats of skill and daring done by the German aviators, men like Boelke, Baron von Althaus and Lieut. Immelmann, it may fairly be claimed that the British and French aviators are their superiors. The greatest achievement of an aviator in this war stands to the credit of a British light officer, Lieut. Warneford, who single-handedly, attacked and destroyed a Zeppelin. It was as though a hummingbird destroyed an eagle. To the deep regret of the British empire, Lieut. Warneford was accidentally killed a couple of days later when testing a new machine. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, now a German prisoner, is one of the most daring and skillful aviators whom the war has developed, though indeed he was a famous trick flyer in days of peace. He had destroyed several aeroplanes before being forced to descend in enemy territory and surrender.

One of his exploits, which showed not only the daring of Garros, but his humanity, occurred some months ago. A new German machine, an Aviatik, was sighted approaching the French lines at terrific speed. Half a dozen flyers with their pilots dashed for their machines, but before one of them was sent they heard a whirling noise overhead, and saw Garros, first as usual, and alone, rising for the contest. Garros flew low, keeping in the shadows. The Aviatik passed him and apparently did not notice the Frenchman. Then he suddenly rose in the rear of the German and began to circle and climb. Before he could get high enough he was spotted, and the German craft wheeled and dropped bombs, which missed Garros, who mounted higher. Then came the rattle of machine guns, and the observers could see white patches in the wings of Garros' machine where the bullets had struck. Garros did not fire. He continued to wheel round and round in a narrowing circle. The Aviatik could not pilot quickly enough to keep the range, and it, too, began to circle. At 400 yards Garros opened fire with his mitrailleuse. First the German gunner collapsed, then his pilot. The Aviatik burst into flames and dived 1,800 feet. The New York Times says "Garros circled gently to the ground and alighted 20 yards from the burning mass. As he

approached it he uncovered and saluted. He stood there silent, perhaps sorrowful. As the other airmen pushed forward to the marsh yelling like Derivishes, Garros walked away. They saw tears running down his cheeks."

Paint About the Farm

An Investment That Will Bring Returns in a Number of Ways

Both buildings and implements require the expenditure of a great deal of money and for this reason, if for no other, it behooves the owner to add to their life of usefulness by giving them a coat of paint whenever necessary. If there is any doubt as to whether the building or implements are in need of paint it will always pay to give them the benefit of the doubt and paint them.

Some people regard paint only as a means of beautifying or adding to the attractiveness of that upon which it is applied but an even more important thing is that it preserves at the same time. An implement that has become so old and dry that it becomes loose can be made useful for a much longer time if given a coat of good paint which fills all cracks thus preventing water from getting in and hastening decay. A small amount of time and money spent in keeping tools and buildings properly painted will be an investment that will bring returns in a number of ways.

In these days when reliable ready-mixed paint of any desired color or shade can be had at such reasonable cost it will not pay anyone to try to mix his own paint. In a factory where paint is made it is not only possible to make careful tests to determine just what ingredients, and in what proportions, should be used in order to produce the best product, but it is possible to mix the paint a great deal more thoroughly than could be done in case the ingredients were mixed by hand. A great deal of mixing is required in order to get good paint and it never pays to use anything but a good, reliable brand and a good quality.

Whatever is to be painted should be perfectly dry, free from dirt, dust and grease. For the first, or prime, coat on either new or weather-beaten buildings it will be all right to use two parts of oil to one part of pure white lead. This coat being a pore filler the more oil the wood absorbs the better, for the good effects of the paint will be more lasting. This coat should be allowed to dry for at least a week or ten days before another is applied.

For a nicely finished and more durable job it will be necessary to apply three coats although two coats of good paint will give a more effect and will often answer the purpose very well. For the second coat we add about a fourth of a gallon of oil and an eighth of a gallon of turpentine to each gallon of prepared paint. If the prepared paint is purchased in gallon cans it is a good plan to empty all of them into a large vessel and thoroughly mix all together. If the tins in the different cans are not just exactly the same, as is sometimes the case, this paint will give a good effect and will tire lot. The third coat should be applied without the addition of any oil or turpentine, and if it is the intention to use only two coats the second should be applied with paint just as it comes from the can.

In applying the paint see that the surface is dry no matter how good the paint is or how well it is applied if the surface is moist the job cannot be a good one and time and money will be wasted. When a moist surface is covered with paint the heat of the sun will in time dry up the moisture which will cause the paint to blister and then it will scale off. When painting see that each coat is nicely and evenly applied and always finish a board out completely to the end. Never lay fresh paint upon dried or partly dried paint for such laps will always show plainly in the finished job.

Why He Smiled Not

At a dance, not so many days ago, there was a man who met with a mishap on the floor, due to his lack of skill in dancing.

A little later the man sought out one of the guests and said:

"Sir, you are the only gentleman in the room."

"Thanks!" replied the other, dryly. "May I inquire what motive has led you to seek me out for this complimentary outburst?"

"Why," exclaimed the man, "when I tripped in the tanko just now and fell sprawling to the floor, incidentally ripping off a large section of my charming partner's gown, you were the only one in the place who had the decency not to laugh."

The other smiled grimly. "The explanation lies in the fact that the lady is my wife and that I have paid for the gown."

Farmer's Wife—What do you think of our eggs?
Paying Guest—Too small for their age!

Farming Special Will Tour Saskatchewan

Arrangements Made for Operation of Farming Train

Arrangements have been made for the summer schedule of the better farming special, conducted under the auspices of the Saskatchewan government, the C.N.R. and the Agricultural College at Saskatoon. The special visited many rural localities in Saskatchewan last season, and was greatly appreciated by the farmers.

The operations of the train will be largely confined to the northwestern section of the province of Saskatchewan, and it will operate for the five weeks commencing June 12. The better farming special will cover the main line of the C.N.R. from Humboldt to Lloydminster up to Jackfish branch, from Battleford to Turtleford; the Blaine Lake line from Battleford to Prince Albert; from Prince Albert east to Tisdale; and will also visit points south of Melfort and Camwood and Dehden, on the Big River branch, north of Prince Albert. The last two weeks will be spent in the Goose Lake territory.

Last summer in the Goose Lake district the better farming special visited every other station. This year all alternate points will be included in the program. The train is being operated under the joint auspices of the department of agriculture, the agricultural college and the C.N.R. The college and the department provide the exhibits, lecturers and the college the livestock.

The equipment which the C.N.R. will provide free of charge will consist of four cars for livestock, one car for the boys' and girls' exhibits, one poultry car, one crop production car, one mechanical exhibits and building car; one domestic science car; one nursery car and a lantern lecture car, making eleven cars in all, in addition to a Pullman and dining car for the staff and a caboose for the crew.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, expects to be with the special throughout, and Dean Rutherford of the College of Agriculture, will be with the train a part of the time. Professor Brecken will have charge of the crop production exhibits; Professor Shew will be in charge of the animal husbandry department; Professor Greig, the mechanical exhibits; Professor Bates, the boys' and girls' department; Mrs. Jean Archibald, the domestic science department.

The livestock exhibits will be of particular interest, as the district through which the special operates is essentially a stock-raising country. The district also contains a considerable number of creameries, and one of the questions to be considered will be the improvement of dairy herds and the production of forage crops which will prove of great interest. Hon. Mr. Motherwell will deal with this question.

Submarine Chaser

It is reported that a combination submarine chaser and scout boat with a speed of forty-one miles an hour has been contracted for by the United States government. It is said that the boat's length of 50 feet will permit it to be taken on board battleships.

The vessel will carry a number of one-pounder quick-firers, and will have one 16-in. torpedo tube. Double rudders will enable it to make quick turns and take zigzag courses that will make it a difficult target. Its draught will be about two feet and a half. The pilot house will be armoured.

War News

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 179th OVERSEAS BATTALION of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform. —Lieut. Col. J. A. Cantlie, O.C. Any physically fit Britisher is invited to join.

Enlisted men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seedling.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 179th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.

"The Riff-Raff of Humanity"

German Paper Refers to Canadians and Australians as Human Refuse

The indescribable joy which the fall of the fortress of Erzerum was welcomed in the English press has no doubt evaporated sufficiently for the Britons to see clearly that their cause in the Near East is in a very shaky condition. Because, of what elements do the forces they have available in Mesopotamia and in the adjacent regions consist? Of Australians and Canadians mainly, the very riff-raff of humanity, descendants of murderers and thieves, drunken hordes who despise the very thought of discipline and decency. This applies particularly to the Australians, the worst prosterity of men who for their crimes were once deported from their own country to found a colony at the extreme ends of the earth. These are the white allies of the black culture bearers who have set notoriously civilized England against us; these constitute the unspeakable human refuse against whom our heroic sons and brothers are doomed to fight. And yet there are sentimentalists who would urge us to be dainty in the choice of our weapons when facing such bestial creatures as these!—Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

Victims of a Submarine

The Thrilling Experiences of a British Crew in Eastern Seas

A stirring story of the experience of the crew of a British steamer which was sunk by a submarine in Eastern seas on January 4 is told by Captain Arnold C. B. Groom, late of the steamer Coquet.

Captain Groom described the attempt of the two boats in which the crew left the ship to get into the track of steamers between Port Said, Alexandria and Malta.

The next day Capt. Groom lost sight of the second boat, which was not seen again.

On the 10th Captain Groom landed at a small bay with houses in the background. These afterward were found to be uninhabited cave dwellings. The boat's crew slept that night on the sands, and on the morning of the 11th the captain and three men set out to try to find some human being who could tell them which way to head for the nearest civilized place. They met an Arab, who returned with them to the camp, where there was a Greek fisherman who spoke Arabic.

After a night in the cave dwellings the rest of the party, fifteen in number, next morning were attacked by Arabs with rifles. Capt. Groom himself was wounded, and lost consciousness.

Soon afterward a small Italian steamer with the commander of Port Marsa Suda aboard, entered the bay. A sailor named Lord was found lying on the sand wounded. He said the other members of the crew had been carried off by Bedouins. The commander of Port Marsa Suda then took Capt. Groom and the sailor aboard the little steamer, and they eventually reached England.

It is presumed that some of the British sailors rescued from tribesmen on the Egyptian border included members of the Coquet's crew.

Capt. Groom, speaking of the sinking of his steamer, said:

"While all this was happening the commander of the submarine asked me many questions. The two lifeboats were near the submarine again now, and bailing was in full progress in each boat with two or three buckets. I pointed this out to the commander of the submarine, and the fact that both of the bilge pumps alongside his awash deck. I told him it was nothing short of murder to send thirty men away like that in the middle of winter, too, so far from land. He laughed, and said he would save the next ship and send her to look for us."

After relating the kind treatment extended to him by the Italians, Captain Groom said: "The submarine had no mark or number on her, but I concluded she was Austrian, as the officers on her had the Austrian crown on the badges of their caps."

An act of sublime courage, surely one of the most extraordinary in the world's history, won a recent Victoria Cross for a dead Englishman. The official award of the Cross is this: "For most conspicuous bravery. He was in the act of throwing a grenade when it slipped from his hand and fell to the bottom of the trench, close to several of our officers and men. He immediately shouted out a warning, and himself jumped clear and into safety; but, seeing that the officers and men were unable to get into cover, and knowing well that the grenade was due to explode, he returned without any hesitation and flung himself down on it. He was instantly killed by the explosion. His magnificent act of self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many lives." This was Second Lieutenant Alfred Victor Smith, Fifth Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Territorial Force. Can a country which breeds such men be conquered?—Ottawa Journal.

A London man just back from the States says that a little girl on the train to Pittsburg was chewing gum. Not only that, but she insisted on pulling it out in long strings and letting it fall back into her mouth again. "Mabel!" said her mother, in a horrified whisper. "Mabel, don't do that! Chew your gum like a little lady."—London Opinion.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH SUFFERING OVER NIGHT

I Gladly Tell How — FREE

Heals 24 Hours of Every Day

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sticky smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder, no clover, no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different. Something delightful and refreshing. Something that you do not have to wash and dry your body about a lot of money.



You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how. FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE — YOU CAN BE FREE
My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It killed my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hacking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that it can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite M 1101
142 Mutual Street — Toronto, Ont.

Daring French Aviator

Captured Foe Plane With a Grappling Hook

Lieut. Le Bourhis, the first French military aviator to use a parachute, is dead of wounds received in an aerial encounter in the vicinity of Verdun. The lieutenant, who was a private at the outbreak of the war, won a commission and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

His best known exploit was the capture of a large German aeroplane with a grappling hook in August of last year. He thus described this incident in a letter to a friend:

"I had been flying for hours dragging a grappling hook at the end of a long cable behind my machine. Suddenly a very large black aeroplane with white crosses appeared. I sent my machine whirling over him. A hook got him, and he swung at the end of my line like a toy."

"All went well for a few minutes. Then my motor began to fail. My machine rolled from one wing to the other, and then, at 14,000 feet, the engine stopped altogether."

"I caught glimpses of deep trenches and a wide river beneath me. I struggled furiously, with the German machine still balanced at the end of the rope. I began to fall more rapidly. A wing broke. Everything turned black. I was falling like a stone."

When the lieutenant regained consciousness he was safely on land, not badly injured. He was unable to explain the manner of his escape from death, although he attributed it to the probability that the cable attached to the German aeroplane tightened as he was falling and eased the force of the descent."

"Now is your boy Josh getting along with his employer?"

"Well," replied Farmer Cantosel, "they have come to an agreement at last. Josh said he was going to quit, and the boss, he said so, too."

"Was your garden a success last year?"

"Very much so. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been the standard for years. The mica fills the pores in the spindle. Saves friction, wear and money.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Co., Limited



W. N. U. 1108

For Belgian Relief

American Commission Permitted to Charter German Steamers to Neutral Ports

London.—Announcement was made in the house of commons by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, that the British government, after consultation with its allies, had decided to permit the American commission for relief of Belgians to charter German steamships in neutral ports through a Dutch company, on strict conditions which would ensure that no appreciable benefit would accrue to Germany.

Lord Robert added it was the purpose of the government to continue the facilities heretofore afforded the commission so long as it maintained proper relations with the German government.

Lord Robert's statement was elicited by a question as to whether the government intended to make use of the German shipping in neutral ports for relief of Belgium and how long the government intended to feed the Belgian people, "who ought to be fed by Germany."

Germans Loose Heavily

Delivered Several Counter Attacks Against the French Positions, All of Which Were Repulsed

Paris.—Several German infantry attacks have been made upon Avocourt Wood, in an endeavor to retake lost positions. The war office says these assaults failed. No further advances against Malancourt were attempted by the Germans. East of the Muese there was heavy artillery firing.

The statement follows:

"To the south of the River Somme, the way having been prepared by a violent bombardment the enemy penetrated to one of the advanced points of our line at a point to the west of Verdunvillers, to the north of Chaulnes. A counter-attack on our part, however, drove them out at once.

"To the west of the River Meuse the Germans delivered several counter-attacks against our positions in the wood of Avocourt. All these assaults, however, were driven back by our machine guns and infantry detachments, which caused heavy losses in the ranks of the enemy. This was notably the case before the redoubt of Avocourt, where the Germans left piles of dead bodies. There has been no new military endeavor in the region of Malancourt.

"To the east of the river Meuse and in the Woyre district there have been intermittent bombardments. The Germans have thrown into the river Meuse to the north of St. Mihiel a great number of floating mines which, however, caused no damage.

"During the day of March 29 one of our aerial attacking squadrons threw down 15 shells of large calibre on the Sablonville railroad station of Metz and five others on the railroad station at Pagny-sur-Moselle. During the night of March 29-30 two French aviators bombarded the railroad station at Malzeville-Les-Metz, seven miles north of Metz."

Eight German Aeroplanes Are Brought Down

French Aeroplanes Hit Many Times, But All the Pilots Returned Safely

London.—Great aerial activity is reported in the latest official statement issued by the French war office. Five German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of Verdun, two in the Champagne district and one west of Nouvion, in the Somme district.

The French machines were hit many times, but all the French pilots, the Paris war office says, returned safely.

Heavy German attacks were delivered around Fort Douaumont. Liquid flame was employed in these assaults, but the Germans were repulsed with considerable losses.

West of the Meuse, where heavy fighting has taken place recently, the infantry actions ceased temporarily, but the bombardment of the artillery continued in the region of Malancourt.

Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the western line, particularly near St. Eloi, where German bomb throwers succeeded in reaching a portion of a mine crater held by the British. Near Boesinghe the British put down an attempted attack by the Germans.

Strong forces of Austrians and Italians are aligned against each other in the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian front. On the heights of Sellz spirited fighting is taking place for the possession of trenches. Elsewhere along the front the artillery duels continue.

Berlin says the big offensive of the Russians in the region of Postavy has ceased, and that the Russians also have given up their attacks around Lake Narocz. Artillery duels, however, are going on around Jacobstadt, and to the north of Vidy, and the Russians hold all the positions recently captured.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?

Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

Sultan Did Not Want War

Why the Turkish Crown Prince Was Murdered

The reason for the murder of the heir to the Sultanate of Turkey, whose veins were opened by professional assassins is now revealing itself.

The manager of The Levant Herald, a friend of the Prince, in his paper relates various scenes of violence that took place between the Prince and Enver Pasha. He says that the Prince refused to receive General Liman von Sanders, who was introduced to him by Enver Pasha on October 30, 1914.

The day after the treacherous ambush of Russian ships in the Black Sea, Enver Pasha proceeded to the Dolma Bagiche Palace to inform the Sultan of the situation. The Sultan was aware of what had happened, and was talking about it with the Heir Apparent at the very moment that Enver Pasha was announced.

So soon as he appeared the Sultan stood up and exclaimed, "Why did you order the Russians to be attacked?" He thundered in an explosion of anger: "Am I, then, nobody here that such a thing can be done without my authorization? So it is actually the Germans who are masters in Constantinople?" "You will be killed like dogs," Enver Pasha replied, coldly. "It is the Russians who attacked. We had to defend ourselves."

"That is false," the Sultan interrupted forcibly. "I shall protest to the whole universe against the authors of an aggression that I did not order and that was carried out without my knowledge."

Enver Pasha, who had not foreseen an attitude so foreign to the Sultan's character, begged him to allow him to postpone his explanations till later, and went off without waiting for the Sultan's reply, but the Crown Prince went after him and said to Enver: "Listen to me. You and your accomplices are ruining Turkey. Beware of the wrath of the people. You will be killed like dogs."

M. Galli, the editor, adds that the Prince had not ceased to protest in vigorous terms. That was his death sentence.

Yussuf Izzeddin felt that he was going to be murdered, and had consigned an envelope with his seal on it to six persons at least. This envelope was not to be opened until the contingency that the Prince had been murdered. The Prince was a friend of the allies.

Hemming in Germany

The Only Way to End the War is to Enforce a Complete Blockade

Since Germany has forced this war upon us, we do not want to "hem her in"—as firmly as she hemmed Paris in during the siege of 1870-71.

If the present policy—arrangements, rations and all complete—fails to hem her in, and actually allows her to import quantities of raw material for Krupp's, the country will insist that it be changed for another. We have repeatedly stated in outline what in our judgment an alternative policy might be. It would include a blockade of the whole German coast, an enlarged list of contraband—covering, for instance, magnetic iron ore for Krupp's—and an extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage from goods of guilty destination to goods of guilty origin. There are difficulties about this policy, as there are difficulties about our present policy. There are difficulties about all policies which interfere with neutral interests, as every naval policy must do. But we doubt whether they would be greater than those which now exist, and we believe that the plan would do in substance, what the present plan does not, and that is "prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany."

London Times.

Examine Wrecked Zeppelins

Was 160 Metres in Length and Carried Six Machine Guns

The London Times publishes a lengthy account by the French aviation expert, Georges Prade, of the results of his study of the remains of a Zeppelin brought down February 21 at Revigny. M. Prade believes the airship was of the latest type and compares its details with those of the Zs, which was brought down in France in August, 1914.

The writer says: "In the presence of the shapeless heap of debris it is not possible to reconstruct exactly the dimensions of the airship which bore the number LZ77, but an examination of the main beams warrants the conclusion that she measured thirty thousand cubic metres. The metal employed is somewhat different from that of earlier Zeppelins, being of aluminium, toughened by a slight alloy of copper and zinc.

"It was about 160 metres in length. The shape has changed somewhat. All previous Zeppelins were symmetrical, both ends being alike. This one was much bulkier forward and tapered off toward the stern. This shape gave with equal capacity less resistance when advancing and, therefore, greater speed with the same power.

"She had five motors and five propellers, a crew of about 23 and six machine guns, two in each gondola and two on the platform above the envelope. She had no other guns."

"Halfway I was picked up by a fine lad. The dressing station was full up, so they telephoned to the headquarters for a stretcher and bearers."

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FATHER

Used to wonder just why father Never had much time to play. Used to wonder why he'd rather Work every minute of the day. Used to wonder why he never Loafed along the road and shirked; Can't recall a time whenever Father played while others worked.

Father didn't dress in fashion, Sort of hated clothing new. Style with him was not a passion, He had other things in view. Boys are blind to much that's going On about 'em day by day, And I had no way of knowing What became of father's pay.

All I knew was when I needed Shoes I got 'em on the spot; Everything for which I pleaded Somehow, father always got. Wondered, season after season, Why he never took a rest, And that I might be the reason Then I never even guessed.

Saw his cheeks were getting paler, Didn't understand just why, Saw his body growing frailer, Then at last I saw him die. Rest had come! His tasks were ended, Calm was written on his brow; Father's life was big and splendid. And I understand it now.

—By Edgar A. Gues, in Detroit Free Press.

A Tip to Merchants

Merchant Prince Owes His Success to Advertising

In the "Golden Book of the Wanamaker Store," John Wanamaker's first day in business is thus described:

"At 6:30 Monday morning, April 8th, 1861, John Wanamaker and Nathan Brown, as partners, opened 'Oak Hall' as a men's and boys' clothing store in a room 30x80 feet on the first floor of the McNeille Building, at the corner of 6th and Market streets, Philadelphia—called 'McNeille's folly' because it was six stories high!

"Prevented from enlisting in the Northern Army because of temporary physical disability, the founder of the new kind of store enlisted in another cause and fought another enemy.

"You are making a great mistake in starting business at such a time as this, said the brilliant George H. Stuart to the 22-year-old youth whose name was first in the firm's title. The country is entering a great war and there will be no business. Before long, grass will be growing in the streets of Philadelphia.

"No more grass grew under the feet of these two venturesome boys than greened the streets of the great city.

"At the close of the first day the cash drawer revealed a total of \$24.67.

"Of this sum \$24 was spent for advertising—67c saved for making change next morning."

Catch that last sentence? Out of total receipts of \$24.67 Wanamaker invested \$24 for advertising—and that man owns today the largest business of its kind in the world.

Hunt For Villa

Military Men Believe He Has Slipped Through the Cordon

El Paso, Texas.—Brig-Gen. Pershing had projected a long and relentless campaign in the hunt for Francisco Villa—a chase that may last for many weeks before the fleeing bandit is run to death. This information was gleaned here from military men who made no secret of their belief that Villa has slipped through the cordon of Carranza forces and American troops.

Mexican officials said they had no news as to Villa's whereabouts, but that the troops of the de facto government were aiding the American soldiers in trying to round up the brigand. The last information was that Villa was moving through the Santa Maria Valley. Once among his peon friends, who would give the Americans misleading information regarding his whereabouts, Villa might escape detection for a long time.

Ranchers from the Chihuahua district said that when it became known that there was a price upon Villa's head, dead or alive, the bandit would be in constant danger of betrayal. Whether the American troops have made it known that there is a reward for Villa has not been learned here, but it is assumed that the word has been spread about among the peon population as the American soldiers move from place to place.

Roving bands of Villa men are reported everywhere in the region of Santa Maria Valley, but apparently the American flying columns have not come in contact with them.

Readjustment of Telegraph Rates

Ottawa.—The judgment in the telegraph investigation handed out by the railway commission deals with rates on commercial messages. The investigation arose in the first instance on the complaint of the Winnipeg board of trade regarding rates into and out of Winnipeg. The judgment directs a readjustment of intermediate rates from Fort William chiefly. Examples of reductions are Winnipeg to Fort William or Regina from 40 to 35 cents, Winnipeg to Toronto 75 to 65, Winnipeg to Edmonton 75 to 65, Regina to Edmonton 60 to 50. Rates from Ontario and Quebec to Eastern Saskatchewan are reduced from \$1 to 80c.

The High Cost of Living

Wastage Caused by the Liquor Traffic the Greatest Contributory Cause

It would be amusing if it were not so humiliating, to observe the way in which some committees act when they come to the liquor question. They suddenly seem to become blind, deaf and dumb, as if there were no liquor problem, or as if they thought that drink was not a great waste and extravagance, as a brewer's gazette has admitted.

Boards of health will investigate every nook and cranny in the most painstaking manner, but they rarely turn their searchlight on the greatest of all causes of sickness.

Commissions on the high cost of living never touch on the drink waste as a possible cause, and yet it is undoubtedly the greatest factor in the high cost of living as well as the greatest cause of disease and death.

Speaking on this subject, Mr. Dan Poling says: "Congress can tinker with the tariff until Doomsday and not begin to solve the problem of the high cost of living. Have you ever stopped to consider what two thousand millions of dollars would do toward solving that problem? Do you think it would help if we could find two thousand million dollars somewhere?"

"Well, we have found two thousand million dollars worse than wasted. John Barleycorn has more than two thousand million dollars in his greedy fist—money taken from the people of the U.S. in return for this coin, to society in general, and to the people from whom he took it, he gave infinitely less than nothing.

In round numbers the drink bill of the U.S. represents an investment in body, mind and soul destruction, of ninety-one dollars for each family in the country.

When we remember that there are unnumbered families that have no drink bill at all, we begin to form a hazy conception of the annual drink bill per family of the drinking families of the nation. John P. Lennon, the treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, says that seventy per cent. of the drink bill of the U.S. is contributed by the American laboring man. What does that mean? It means that liquor money is generally bread money, meat money, shoe money, and money that ought to be spent for clothing. It generally means that some stomachs go hungry for bread, some feet go poorly shod, some lodges go inadequately clothed, in order that the liquor may gratify the unspeakable appetite it creates for strong drink. It means that liquor money is generally needed for the necessities and comforts of life.

"It is time that we help to solve the high cost of living problem by making John Barleycorn disgorge. Two billion dollars would do marvellous things in the way of filling empty larders and scanty wardrobes for thousands of poverty-stricken families.

"And what does a man get for his liquor money anyway? He gets a weak stomach, a bad breath, a mean disposition, the disrespect of the community. He gets inefficient. He gets that he gets into his grave years before his time."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C. fired. He gets drunk. The chances are P.S.

German Captures Boat

Stowaway Holds up the Captain of a British Vessel

Lewes, Del.—Ernest Schuler, a German, held up the captain of the British steamer Matoppe shortly after the vessel passed Sandy Hook bound from New York for Vladivostok with a cargo of munitions and war material. Schuler, who was a stowaway, put the wireless out of operation, locked the captain in his room all night and searched his papers and the ship's safe. The man is under arrest here.

Schuler, it is said, has been a stowaway on the Matoppe five days. When two hours out to sea he made his appearance armed with two revolvers, it is alleged, and forced the captain into his cabin. He told the captain that he had placed bombs in different parts of the ship.

The crew of the Matoppe feared Schuler and when the steamer hove into sight of the Delaware Capes her course was changed and she sent up a signal for immediate assistance, and at the same time a boatload of her crew went over the side to come ashore and summon help because the man threatened to blow up the ship. A tugboat and the steam pilot boat Philadelphia responded to the call, as did also the coast guard crew stationed at Cape Henlopen, Del. The pilot boat picked up the ship's crew, who told the story of the holdup.

The man was brought ashore and is now in irons at the custom house in Lewes. He has in his possession money and papers belonging to the captain and the mate of the Matoppe.

Federal authorities in Lewes have communicated with the United States district attorney at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Pett Ridge's fondness for children is proverbial, and he has a fund of anecdotes about the little ones. One of the best of these concerns a small boy who had been given an animal picture book for a present. "Mum-my," he exclaimed suddenly, looking up from his new treasure, "do animals know what they are called?"

"No, dear, of course not. But why do you ask?"

"Well," answered the little fellow, with a sigh of relief, "it would have been so nasty for the donkeys, wouldn't it?"

Will Build More Grain Elevators

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Has Bright Prospects

Already over one hundred and six applications have been received by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company from various points in the province anxious to have elevators erected in their districts this year. Owing to the amount of material and the labor at the disposal of the company being limited, only about thirty elevators will be erected.

"We could double our elevators within a year if we could secure the labor and material necessary," declared Hon. Geo. Lang'ey, Mr. Langley added that since last September the company's elevators had handled 33,000,000 bushels of grain.

As an illustration of the really phenomenal development of this company, it is interesting to note that while the company was only established five years ago without even \$10 in its coffers, the business turnover during the past year was \$17,000,000, while a line of credit was established at \$4,750,000. During the coming summer the company contemplates erecting a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, and expects to have sufficient liquid capital to pay for the undertaking out of his own funds.

Evolution of the Sniper

British Marksmen Now Show Superiority Over the Enemy

The ascendancy of the British sniper at the front is the subject of a letter from a correspondent at the British headquarters in France, of especial interest to marksmen.

"Sniping," he writes, "is now an important and highly specialized branch of British trench warfare. The Germans no longer hold the supremacy, which was theirs at the beginning of the campaign."

Man for man, British sharpshooters have shown themselves to be as fine shots as the Jaegers, while excelling them in daring, ingenuity and perseverance, and the steady growth of these bands of picked marksmen has had a marked effect on the attitude of the enemy. No longer do they stroll about carelessly behind their lines, or show themselves in apparently safe spots as working parties, in the belief that British riflemen could not harm them.

"Wholesome fear of snipers now pervades the British infantry and they cling, limpet-like, to their ditches, with never a cap-top showing, and their own rifle experts show marked reluctance for hazardous expeditions which might take them beyond their first line.

"The growth of the counter-sniping movement was slow but sound. Good material there was in plenty, and every battalion showed its eagerness to pay off old scores. Certain rifle experts who might be styled consulting snipers—big game shots and backwoodsmen among them—appeared at various headquarters and formed the nucleus of the new organization which is now killing Germans daily with scientific accuracy.

"Training schools were established, where student snipers selected by these experts received individual and highly technical instruction. Many were tested but comparatively few chosen, for the consulting sniper is a fastidious person, who demands certain qualifications beyond mere enthusiasm, and not all of the candidates can satisfy him. You will find all kinds of soldiers in this new branch of warfare. Many have been gamekeepers, and there is a fair sprinkling of men, who learned to use a rifle in some out-of-the-way corner of the empire. They have already acquired a certain distinction of their own."

"When a battalion goes into rest billets you may be sure that the snipers have comfortable quarters, and their comrades cheerfully concede them little privileges not enjoyed by the others. This is quite fitting, for when in the trenches these picked men are closer to death every minute of the time than the ordinary soldiers who are helping to hold the line. They must take far greater risks. A sniper may fire only one shot a day, but there is a dead German for every cartridge expended. He may have to scheme and scheme for days to catch a man who has been playing the same game. His patience must be limitless, his eye sure. He may have to lie for hours in a seemingly impossible hiding place, perhaps exposed to rain or snow, more likely than not wet to the skin, certainly chilled to the bone, yet ready to 'land' his man at the right moment.

"Somebody has called them the 'petted darlings of the army,' said a battalion commander, who was praising his snipers with justifiable pride. "Perhaps they are, but they are doing fine work. We do not hamper them in any way. If a man wants a particular kind of rifle or sight, we get it for him. He is the expert, and is allowed to work with the tools he likes best."

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly.

"Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Please, sir," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it right that the harder O pull the trigger—the farther the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS AND LATTER
DAY SAINTS DEBATE**DEBATE**IN THE
OPERA HOUSE**MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MAY 29th and 30th, 1916**

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening

Pastors J. L. Wilson, Edmonton, will represent
the Seventh-Day Adventists, and Daniel MacGregor,
Oyen, Alta., will represent the Latter Day Saints.**The proposition is as follows:**It is hereby mutually agreed that we, the representatives of our re-
spective denominations, will sometime in the month of May next have a
representative to debate on the following proposition.**"Resolved that the day commonly called Saturday is the
only day acceptable to God as a day of worship and rest and
is of binding force upon Christians."**

Adventists will affirm.

Latter Day Saints will deny.

Said debate will take place in Didsbury.

Adventists will stand by all publications of the Review and Herald
Publishing Association, Washington D.C., Pacific Press Publishing Asso-
ciation, Mountain View, California.

Latter Day Saints will stand by the Book of Mormon.

Two weeks notice shall be given to the people of Didsbury before
staging of discussion.

Debate will last for two nights of two hours each night.

The affirmative will open the discussion, the negative closing.

The time shall be equally divided.

Section for RentImproved section 17, Tp. 31, Rge. 28,
W. 4, for rent at very reasonable terms.
80 acres of this land is in timothy; 120
acres was prepared last fall and is ready
for seed; 50 acres has been plowed but
has gone back to grass; balance prairie.
This property is fenced all round, has
two cross fences, dwelling, stable, hen-
houses, granary and drive shed. Apply
to McARDLE, DAVIDSON & MCGUIRE, Cal-
gary, or to P. R. READ, Didsbury.**\$5.00 REWARD**Stolen or strayed since last fall. Two
steers rising three years; one roan, one
red, branded -V2 on right ribs. Hor-
ses branded < left shoulder. \$100 will
be paid for information leading to
conviction against any person illegally
handling stock bearing the above brands.
J7
JAMES HOSKWOOD.Is your subscription to
the Pioneer paid up?**There is Money
in it**Today the prudent farmer hardly
dreams of planting seed grain with-
out testing it. He realizes there is
on deposit in the Bank of Nature a
huge sum of money, much of which
may be his if elementary rules are
followed in seeding and cultivating.The average dairyman with twenty
cows may reasonably expect as his
share of nature's hoard a yearly in-
come of two thousand dollars if the
resultant crops are marketed through
suitable cows. But can the unselect-
ed, untested cow be expected to take
a prominent part in that annual
distribution of nature's wealth?
She may be fed and cared for to the
best of her owner's ability, but there
seems to be a loose end if he does
not turn round and test her, deter-
mine her ability to turn the vast de-
posits in nature's bank into a round
nine thousand pounds of milk and
leave a clear profit if milk fetches
one-twenty per hundred.Just guessing at seed vitality and
power to grow is queer work: guess-
ing at a cow's production and pro-
fit is risky and unnecessary. It is
very risky because many a dairy-
man is deceived without the use of
scales and test, quite unnecessary
because the dairy division at Ottawa
supplies, free of charge, milk record
forms. Write for them, either the
three day per month or the daily
kind, with a herd record book. Their
use gives certainty. Test your
cows, there is money in it.**Bake Good Bread**from
Royal Household Flourwith
NEWCASTLE COAL

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Didsbury, on Friday June 2nd

Carstairs, on Saturday, June 3rd

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the following prices which will save you money

Large, Sweet, Seedless Oranges, per dozen	-	35c
Large Ripe Bananas, per dozen	-	25c
Fresh Rhubarb, 6 lbs. for	-	25c

Strawberries, Lettuce, Onions and Radishes at Market Prices

Best Peas, 10 cans for	-	\$1.00
Best Corn, 10 cans for	-	\$1.00
Pure Fruit Jams, assorted, per tin	-	45c
Pie Apples, in gallon tins	-	35c
Corn Starch, 3 packages for	-	25c
Old Kentucky Tobacco, per plug	-	10c

EXTRA SPECIAL---CHOICE PEACHES, 10 lb. box	-	90c
We also offer 100 Men's and Boys Caps at	-	25c each
100 Men's Shirts at	-	50c each

We can supply you with **STOCK SALT** in bbls. and bags at lowest prices
Try us with your week end orders and we will please you**WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury**

No better cigarette the world over than



MOTORING

MORRIS A. HALL has been writing for "The Commercial Vehicle" a series of papers dealing with the desirability of left-side control in commercial vehicles. In the October number he cites several operative reasons why left-side control "makes for vehicle efficiency," not only in trucks and delivery wagons, but in taxicabs. For the small-parcel wagon such control is "ideal." He says, in the course of this article:

"With the driver located at the left side, away from the curb, the delivery boy would be placed on the curb side or right side, toward which all deliveries will be made. Sorting the parcels on the car is driven between stops, the boy will have the parcel or parcels ready before the house is reached, so that he can jump off even before the stop is made, being half-way toward the house before the vehicle is really at a standstill. Similarly with his seat located on the right side, the same boy can call to the driver to start, and catch the car and swing into his seat before the car has gained headway so matter how rapidly it may accelerate. This, too, is a matter in which the motor-vehicle is not so able to compete with the horse-wagon, for just this reason, the horse-drawn wagon is driven from the left side, so as to leave the right side free for the delivery boy to operate as described. Why not fight fire with fire, and compete with horses upon their own lines of greatest efficiency?"

"A light delivery wagon, too, must manoeuvre rapidly, turning quickly around corners, etc., reducing the delays and lost time to a minimum in order to make up for the time lost in stops, in which the horse has the advantage. Now, one thing that is specifically claimed for left-side control is that turns to the right may be made with equal facility as with right-side control, while turns to the left are made more easily, more quickly, and with less danger of accident, due to the ability of the driver to look back and see overtaking pleasure vehicles, horse-drawn trucks, or cars."

"The same obtains with only one man, a combined driver and delivery man, both driving the wagon and delivering the parcels. In stopping the wagon, the driver cannot jump off and on as could the extra boy, for one time he must stop the wagon and the other he must start it. But in all other respects the two cases are parallel. The driver can stop, seize the parcel, and jump out on the curb side much more readily than could the driver of a right-side controlled car, on which the driver must get out on the left side, into the middle of the street, thence running around the car to make the delivery, running around it again to get into the seat, which can only be done from the left side."

"While the foregoing general reasons and, in fact, nearly all of those applied to the light delivery wagon apply with equal force to the cab, whether for private or public service, there are a number of reasons peculiar to this service which make the left-side control particularly desirable. In the use of a cab by several passengers the extra fare must sit on the front platform with the driver. If this driver's position be on the right, the fare is placed on the left, and can only get out or off the cab by stepping off on the road side, which road may or may not be muddy. Further, in order that the driver get out of his cab to attend to anything, he must get out on that left side across or over the passenger, or else he must ask the passenger to get out first. An additional reason for the left-side control in taxicabs is the trunk-carrying space. Now with the driver on the right side, the trunk

must be on the left, in which position it must be carried around the cab both loading and unloading. Trunks are usually loaded heavily so that this carrying of a loaded trunk around a car twice, and both times unnecessarily, is no laughing matter."

"Like a delivery wagon, a taxicab must manoeuvre readily and quickly, leaping streets being closely packed with vehicles and usually narrow, too. For his very purpose designers of cabs have made wheelbases short and steering-locks large, sometimes, too, at some sacrifice of comfort in riding, yet right up to now the matter of making the manoeuvre more easy by placing the driver where he can see the most and thus manoeuvre the easiest has been very generally overlooked."

"On heavy trucks some of the advantages mentioned in the foregoing as merely incidental become of first importance. Thus, in the matter of long material, as structural iron, it becomes a positive necessity to have but one driver's seat, using the space of the other for extending the load forward. In such a condition, it is almost foolish to ask which position of control would be the better, for the left-hand position has so very many advantages that no argument is possible. This is why such trucks are usually built with left-side control. Again, nearly all heavy truck loads are bulky; if the load is not, the body is, which amounts to the same thing. With the driver on the left, it is possible at least to see approaching vehicles on the road ahead, and overtaking vehicles on the road behind. This cannot be said of right-side control under similar circumstances."

"Motor Age" recently printed an article intended to remove a misconception prevalent among little informed buyers, as to the low-priced car, being of necessity an "assembled car," it being contended that the manufacturer could not afford to make his own parts when selling a car for less than \$1,000. The writer asserts that these assumptions are "diametrically wrong, and that if there be any car that should be made entirely by one manufacturer it is the low-priced car." In order to build this type of car, the maker must build the car in large quantities. That is the only possible way in which such a car, worthy to be called a car, can be produced. The point is that, in making an assembled car, profits are made not only by the person who assembles the parts, but by the several persons who made the various parts that go into the composition of the car. Hence the car costs heavily to make."

"It is a fact that a concern turning out over 10,000 cars a year can turn out a cheaper and a better car the more parts of that car it makes in its own factory. There is money for the cheap car maker in forging his own crank shafts, front axles, cam shafts, steering gear parts, and all gear blanks. It takes money to install a forge plant, and it requires expert work to handle such a plant, but once it is installed a profit will result when the car output of the company is large. By a company having its own forge plant the only money made is not simply that saved in reduced cost, but that saved in ready delivery. It is worth thousands to a concern not to have to wait for materials. Where a concern makes its own frames there is no paying express on them or waiting for them at times when delays in deliveries mean loss of sales. The car-builder, who is a manufacturer from the ground up, is free from that worry of waiting, wiring and wiring for materials, and is also spared that expense of having perhaps ten or more travellers going all over the country in search of a few extra axles at one place, a few more frames at another point, some radiators at a third, and some crankshafts at a fourth."

"The car-maker who has his own forge plant, who stamps his own frames, makes his own radiators, and, in fact, makes practically all of his car except the magneto and carburetter, is lord of the field and does not fear competition. He makes his own parts and knows what materials enter into them. He is free from the worry as to how different parts will stand up, and he is not compelled to spend money taking down and then reassembling motors or other parts that have been purchased from parts-makers, and have been so hurriedly put together that they have to be taken apart and properly assembled. Because of these many angles it seems most logical that the low-priced car should first, last, and always be a home-made product, and if so the maker cannot afford to do anything else than put out

the best possible product. This is the cheapest policy. If he puts out a cheap product he is compelled to replace axles or other parts, and where the output is up in the thousands the expense of replacing parts is much greater than that of putting good workmanship into a car at the start."

In order that a low-priced car may succeed on the market it must be well made from good material and good workmanship. Manufacturers who have turned out poorly made cars at low prices "have not been able to exist." Others who have contrived to continue their existence "are spending more in replacing defective parts than it would have cost to make the parts of better material and workmanship at the start." It is imperative that the low-priced car shall be an honest car. The assembled car can never have a leading place in the low-priced field. Indeed, it will soon be quite impossible for makers who assemble parts to compete against large concerns that turn out in quantities a home-made, low-priced machine.

THE NEW FACTS ABOUT TIBET AND CHINA

THE Indian Government has ordered troops to be moved to the Tibetan border to counteract certain moves on the part of the Chinese in Tibet. Mr. Percival Landers, who accompanied the Younghusband expedition to Tibet in 1904, says in the Telegraph that "the steady expansion of China to the west and southwest has already brought her troops upon what is unquestionably Indian soil."

He also says that when the Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa in 1909 "he found Tibet no longer a semi-independent province. The Chinese were holding the important political centres with a military strength that made it impossible for the Tibetans any longer to retain their old autonomy. In three months he was flying from it for his life to British India." "From that moment Tibet ceased to be an independent adjunct to the Chinese empire, and all pretence of permitting self-government in any form ceased. It is at present not merely a Chinese province, but governed with unusual rigor by an autocratic pro-consul and an army of occupation. From this moment onwards no buffer state will exist between the Chinese empire and India. The Chinese army of occupation is actually at the northern gates of India."

Mr. Landers professes to see in these new facts the first ripple of that western-moving flood of Chinese emigration which is picturesquely described as the yellow peril.

"The movement of British troops to the Tibetan frontier is," says the Spectator, "the best kind of proclamation that we can not be indifferent to the events that are taking place, and that we do not mean to allow our rights to suffer or be infringed in the slightest degree."

"The Tibetan question cannot possibly be approached solely from the Indian point of view. That point of view is, of course, of great importance, and must be fully understood and recognized; but the fact remains that it is only part of a whole. We are bound to consider the Tibetan problem in the light of our general policy towards the Chinese empire, a policy which is fraught with considerations of the first moment. While we play the part of a good friend to China, she must be clearly made to understand that we do not intend to tolerate any vague and shadowy claims of suzerainty on her behalf over states and territories along the Himalayan rampart-wall or on the Burmese frontiers, which are unmistakably within our political sphere of influence."

"But though our policy towards China must be firm, we must also be most careful not to give the impression to the Chinese that we are in any sense menacing the integrity of their empire, or endeavoring to pursue a course of action which can in any way be regarded as one of 'snipping off' pieces of that empire."

"China at this moment is entering upon a period which, though it might be an exaggeration to call it revolutionary, is at any rate a period of great internal unrest. The people of China are becoming politically self-conscious. Now, in all such cases one phenomenon is constant. The first result of a popular upheaval in any country is the unwillingness of the people to part with an inch of territory or an iota of their rights and claims in the matter of sovereignty. The Chinese are much more likely to prove easy neighbors than a purely Lamaist government."

BAD ROADS AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

At first sight it seems rather a stretch of the imagination to find any close connection between the cost of living and the condition of country roads, but recent investigations have led the trail in this direction with unmistakable clearness. The two chief difficulties the farmer has to face today are the scarcity of farm labor and the cost of hauling, and these have combined to raise the prices for all the staple foodstuffs without any of the increase adding to the profit of the farmer.

A recent report of an agriculturist

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial if it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

Your Druggist Will Tell You
Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes
Strengthens Weak Eyes. Doesn't Smart
Soothes Eye Pain, and Seals for Me. Try
Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's
Eyes for Sore Eyes and Granulation

committee of the United States Senate is authority for the statement that during the worst of the hauling season in America a team is able to transport on an average only 800 or 900 pounds a day, while in France a team draws 3,036 pounds a day a distance of 18 1/2 miles any day in the year. There is still too little reason to believe that the Canadian farmer is any better off in this respect than the American, and thus it appears that the farmer has of spend three or four times as long as the Frenchman in hauling his crop and supplies; and as he obviously has to choose those days when the roads are in good condition, the chances are he has to take the extra time and labor from work in the fields.

For much of the relief desired in the direction of better roads the farmer must wait on others; but there is one point making for easier hauling, larger loads, fewer trips and far less expense that rests with the farmer himself. This is the proper lubrication of the axles of his wagons, drays and carriages. Greases that gum and stick, or run off and leave the axles to grind are a waste of money.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited of Winnipeg, is offering in Mica Axle Grease a lubricant of high efficiency that is giving a great deal of satisfaction. It forms a cushion between axle and box that does away with friction almost entirely and lessens both labor and wear. Its durability is a strong factor in favor of economy. Handicapped as he is by bad roads, the wide-awake farmer must insist on getting everything he can out of his team and wagons. If he is not already using a lubricant of the efficiency and economy of Mica Axle Grease, he will hardly delay to at least give it a trial.

FIRST WHITE MAN IN LABRADOR TABLELAND

HERE arrived in New York a few weeks ago a man who had just returned from exploring a part of North America never before trodden by a white man. He is H. Hesketh Pritchard, the head of a little expedition of three men who have penetrated into the Labrador tableland 200 miles north of the place where Leonidas Hubbard died of starvation.

Mr. Pritchard is an Englishman and an indefatigable searcher of the British-American wilds. He has always had a hankering for the unknown land of Labrador that has fascinated so many daring explorers and has proved fatal to some. This year he gratified his longing by going into it and probing a territory that figures as a blank on the maps.

With him went another Englishman, Gathorne Hardy, and a Newfoundland, Robert Porter. Hardy is a nephew of Lord Cranbrook. His work was to map the unknown country, and Pritchard was to attend to the natural history end of the trip. They were completely successful, and though they followed Hubbard's plan of "living on the country," they escaped the melancholy end which came to that plan in his case.

"We started from England," says Mr. Pritchard, "on June 22, and we went across the Atlantic in the smallest boat going, the Harmony, of 200 tons, and arrived at Nain, one of the Moravian mission stations in Labrador. Twenty miles back or Nain the country is entirely unexplored."

When Pritchard and his companions announced their purpose, the Eskimos were very much disturbed and tried to dissuade them. They urged the adventurers to make their journey by Frank's Brook, which is a trodden trail. William Cabot of Boston has been up it with the Eskimos, and it is one of the recognized Indian trails of Labrador now.

"But," said Mr. Pritchard, with that peculiar idea of the rules of the game which prevails among explorers, "I didn't want to take Cabot's country." So they struck out an entirely new route. "It so happened," said Mr. Pritchard, "that there was a lot of water in the Fraser River and we made very good time with our canoes for a considerable distance. But as we went along the valley we got more and more shut in until the hills rose to a height of 1,500 feet on each side. A time came when we were at the end of navigable water, and had to carry up our stuff out on the high ground. That was the most difficult part of the whole trip."

"What was your chief trouble?" "Mosquitoes," answered Mr. Pritchard promptly. "People in this part of the world don't know anything about mosquitoes. Nobody does who hasn't been in the North. If you were reading a book and closed it abruptly the print would be indistinguishable for the mass of murdered mosquitoes that would be caught in the pages."

"And here is a curious thing. If you walk for a considerable distance in a strong wind, when you reach your destination the windward side of your face would be its normal size and the leeward side would be swelled up double what it used to be. The wind, you see, had blown the mosquitoes against one side of your face. It sounds like a traveler's yarn, but it is the absolute truth."

"If you slapped your hand suddenly on a fellow's back you would take it away covered with dead mosquitoes from wrist to finger tips."

"When we got up on the top of the tableland we found it rose to a height of 2,000 feet, when it rolled away in billows from that point to the George River."

"What sort of country was it?" "The tableland is simply rolling desolation. Jacques Cartier called it 'the land that God gave to Cain.' When we got up on the tableland Porter took one look at it and said, 'This must be the identical spot where Cain is buried.'"

But," added Mr. Pritchard with fairness, "it is a magnificent sporting country."

"We didn't really expect to find this rolling country there, because all the other people who have been thereabout, such as Hubbard and Wallace, kept to the valley and had timber all the way.

PLANK FELL ON HIM!

Hamilton Man Badly Injured

Reuben Atherton, of 367 Ferguson Ave., Hamilton, an employee of the Otis Elevator Co., sustained serious injury while at work. A plank fell from a height on to his right foot, crushing it badly. He was taken home, where Zam-Buk was applied with good result.

Telling his experience of the balm, he said: "After the doctor had dressed the damaged foot with some preparation of his own I was in great pain, and as day after day I seemed to get no relief I left off medical treatment and tried Zam-Buk. From the very first application I traced an improvement. Zam-Buk really seemed to set like magic, cleaning all the unhealthy matter from the wounds, drawing out all discoloration, inflammation and soreness; and started healing in quick time. In two weeks the toe and foot were well again. Zam-Buk balm is certainly a wonderful healer, and I would not care to be without a box in the house. You can use the above statement in any papers, books or publications, as it may lead some other sufferer to use Zam-Buk and get relief as I did."

All workers should keep Zam-Buk handy. Applied to a cut or wound, it stops the pain, commences healing, and what is equally fine—it prevents all possibility of blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk is equally good for skin diseases, and cures eczema, itch, ulcers, abscesses, varicose ulcers, scalds, sores, blood-poisoning, etc. It heals cold cracks, chapped hands, frost bite; cures piles and all inflamed conditions of the skin and tissue. Fifty cents a box from all druggists and stores, but avoid imitations and substitutes, some of which are highly dangerous, and none are beneficial.

Up on the high ground there was just enough of that low birch to boil a kettle and no more.

"When we came to the heavy pack, the pack up the valley, the Eskimo had had enough. He came to me and said he couldn't possibly go on working on \$1.50 a day. That night he deserted. It made us very anxious, because we didn't know what sort of a story he would tell when he got back. The Eskimo had had a look at the big pack, and thought he wouldn't enjoy it."

"On our march to the George it got to be a very interesting employment to see what we could get to add to our pound of food. About thirty miles in we killed a deer, and sank it in one of the lakes, so as to have something to get back to. Then we killed another deer, about twenty miles further on. That last deer took us to the George."

"Then, unfortunately, I sprained my ankle on the George, and had to lie up for ten days. Porter walked along to the nearest cache and brought in some more food. It was a fine performance of his, working alone across that country. He could only carry enough to last us about six days. We were living on straight deer's meat until he came back, but he always had enough."

"Our sole aim at that time was to get out as quickly as we could. This straight meat diet had had its effect on us; it had taken all the ginger out of us, and we felt pretty slack. "The fishing was most extraordinary. We continually caught those large lake trout, mameyush, they call them. We also killed a few ptarmigan. Some days we could get enough food to supplement our rations, and some days we wouldn't, and if it hadn't been for the deer we wouldn't be here today. In deer-killing we simply used the old-time methods that have been employed in that country for literally hundreds of years; we translated the Eskimo methods into modernity, and really lived the life of the savage."

"The weather was good going in, but pretty bad coming out. The first frosts on the tableland began about the middle of August, when we had to break ice in the morning, but even then you might find it very hot in the middle of the day. When it was hot the mosquitoes knocked off, but resumed business when it got cold again."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, throat and chest.

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Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and certain cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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That it MUST be cooled?
That you MUST have relief?
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Advocates Mixed Farming

Many Causes Responsible For High Living Cost

The commission appointed to investigate the high cost of living in Canada finds that the increase in the cost of living during the past 15 years, which has been practically 50 per cent., is due to the increase in the gold supply, which reduces the purchasing power of money; to manifold forms of extravagance and waste, public and private, individual and social; to restricted supply following disproportionate urban development; to prevailing methods of distribution and marketing of products; to higher standards of living by both rich and poor; to inefficient service and lack of vocational training; to the gospel of ease which has permeated the national life of the Anglo-Saxon race; to uneconomical household expenditure; and to the effect of mergers, trusts and combinations.

Among the remedies suggested are the encouragement of land settlement; greater attention to mixed farming; increased production, with the standardization and improvement in the quality of farm products, together with co-operation in the distribution; the extension of the parcels post system, and the making of good roads; cheaper and more accessible working capital, especially for the farmers of the west; and a comprehensive system of vocational training to promote greater efficiency of service in all lines, and a better understanding of the fundamental principles of production, marketing and purchase.

The commissioners were Messrs. John McDougall, commissioner of customs; C. C. James, agricultural commissioner; R. H. Coates, chief statistician of the department of labor, and J. H. Vincent, deputy minister of inland revenue, and their work occupied over two years.

Adopts a War Waif

The Sight of a Little Girl Touched the Hearts of the Foe

A pathetic war romance centres round a bright little girl of some four years, who has just arrived at Bedford, in charge of a sergeant-major of the Bedfordshire regiment, says the London Daily Telegraph. She has spent over six months at the front with the regiment, who have adopted her.

About eight months ago a company of the Bedfordshires were marching along, somewhere in France, for the first time of trenches, when one of them named Philip Imprey, found the child in a ditch by the roadside. No one could go back, so they took the girl with them into the trench and made her as comfortable as possible.

The German trenches were about 15 yards away. One morning, to their horror, the men saw the child standing above the trench on the German side. Cries came from the enemy, but they were not hostile this time. The sight of the girl, little more than an infant, touched their sentimental side, and she had offers of chocolate and invitations to go and see them. They did not expose themselves any more than the British. It was through the periscope that they saw the child, and one can imagine them crowding round to get a view of this reminder of home.

After that the girl went over the parapet quite often. She was as safe in that danger zone as if she had been behind the lines. No German offered to harm her, and once she went close up to their first-line trench.

The eight days' trench duty ended; the little daughter of the company was taken back, and was not allowed to go between the lines again. She was taken charge of by the company storeman, who had children of his own, and was greatly proud of the skill in dressing and undressing the child and of his strictness about the morning bath.

A month after she was found, the company thought that they ought to give her a name. Philip Imprey, who had discovered her, was now dead, and they gave her his surname, with Phyllis as the nearest approach to Philip.

After she had been six months with the company, the sergeant-major was wounded and came to a hospital at home. The girl came with him and stayed in hospital, too, the pet of the patients and nurses.

The value of Saskatchewan's grain crop of 1915 is estimated at \$200,000,000. Whilst nursing this mighty ocean of vegetation to maturity the farmer whose land was not infested by large numbers of gophers was extremely fortunate. The growing seasons of 1914 and 1915 were exceptionally dry and favored the propagation of the gophers. As a natural sequence they were unusually numerous. Many farmers report having lost as much as 10 per cent. of their crop by the ravages of these pests and the havoc wrought seems to have been fairly general throughout the province.

It is difficult to estimate the total damage done by gophers, but it is safe to say that the farmers of Saskatchewan would have produced two per cent. more grain last year had it not been for the depredations of these products. A two per cent. increase would represent an additional \$4,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers. This is a very serious loss in these days when the conservation of the nation's wealth is acknowledged to be a patriotic duty.

A New Hay Sorghum

Sudan Grass Meeting With Great Favor Among American Farmers

A recent addition to our crop plants is sure to prove of great value to the South. Sudan grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909, and no other importation ever sprung into favor so quickly. It is now recognized as the coming hay grass of Texas, and when better known in the southeastern states it will be almost as popular there. In the immediate Gulf coast region, however, it like the other sorghums, is affected by the red-spot disease, which farmers usually call rust. At the present time the price of Sudan grass seed prohibits it from being generally used as a hay grass, but as soon as the quantity of available seed is greater it should become a recognized part of every farmer's crop in the northern two-thirds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and in virtually all of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

It should be sown broadcast or drilled when the ground has become warm in the spring, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in the eastern states and 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in the more western states. It can be cut with a mower and cured like any other hay crop. It should be cut about the time of full bloom. Two to three cuttings can be secured, and yields of 3 to 4 tons per acre may be expected. The hay is very palatable and at least as high in feeding value as that of Johnson grass. It is an annual and never becomes a weed in fields where it has been grown.—From Special Bulletin, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Fear Is Rare at Front

Ordinarily Casualties Are Not Numerous in the Trenches

If I were asked to tell the most extraordinary fact about life out here I should say it is the absence or fewness of new emotions of any kind and the rarity of fear.

And it is true that when the western front is not active, when, in fact, it is as this winter has seen it, life here is not very fearful, and is such that the ordinary man with the average amount of nervousness may live without serious injury to body or nervous system.

Whether or not one can indict, on these facts, the colonel of the novel who used to tell us that the man who said shell fire left him unmoved was a liar and a coward to boot is doubtful; for the colonel thought no doubt of heavy shell fire in the open when men fell in heaps, whereas we have the protection of the trenches so good that except in heavy bombardments casualties are not numerous.

I remember when we left England the physically bravest among us said, "I expect to be blue with funk the first time we are shelled and probably jump the first week or two in the trenches," and I recall the first time we came out of trenches we confided to each other that it wasn't half so awful as we had expected, and one said, quite honestly, too, "I think men who are frightened of it exist only in penny novelettes."—London Mail.

Trade the Sinew of War

Largely on Britain's Financial Help That Allies Must Rely

It is peculiarly necessary for us to put into the maintenance of our trade all the energies that can be spared from the military and naval efforts required for victory. For it is largely on our financial help that our allies must rely. Out of the 1,590 millions which may be our expenditure for the present year, our advances to them represent, indeed, about 420 millions, and next year we may have to find a still larger sum. We are finding, and shall continue to find, the money, and it means that we are trading it in goods, while we shall eventually be repaid in goods. For this purpose we are taxing ourselves now to the extent of a third of our own war expenditure, and have provided well over the interest and sinking fund on our borrowings. So far therefore, our trade has stood us in good stead. And there is no reason to doubt our ability to meet either the financial or the commercial strain in the coming year or later with equal success, under good guidance and management, and with a financial and commercial policy which meets the new conditions.—London Times.

Hold Consul Until British Freed London.—The German consul at Saloniki, who was deported from that port, has been detained by the French government at the request of the British government pending the release of the British consul at Shiraz, Persia, it was brought out in the house of commons.

The British consul with other British residents of Shiraz, is being held at Ahram, by German emissaries, it was declared.

Colonel Charles Edward Yate, member for East Leicestershire, who brought the matter up in parliament, suggested that the German consul and other officials resident in a British concession in China be especially detained until the British from Shiraz were released.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Half of them are made of American cedar.

25 Zeppelins Lost Since War Began

Semi-Official Accounts Record Numerous Losses of Germany's Famous Flying Cruisers

Twenty-five Zeppelins have been lost since the war began, according to lists published in a semi-official French and English newspapers, which give the following dates.

August 19, 1914—Three wrecked near Belgium.

August 30—The Z8 wrecked near Badonviller.

September 5—One captured by the Russians near Seradz.

December 30—One destroyed by the British at Cuxhaven.

January 27, 1915—The Z19 lost near Libau.

February 9—One lost in a storm in the North Sea.

February 17—The L4 burned near Nordby, Denmark.

February 18—The L3, which took part in the raid on Norfolk, England, lost in a snowstorm in Denmark.

March 2—One wrecked in a storm at Cologne.

March 8—The L8 broken in two near Tirmont, and one lost in a fog off Calais on the same day.

March 14—One brought to earth by ally aeroplanes in Belgium.

April 14—One wrecked near Thielt.

June 7—One destroyed by Lieutenant Warneford.

June 12—One destroyed by bombardment at Evers, near Brussels.

September 9—One wrecked by explosion near Etoukel.

October 13—One wrecked by explosion at Polx-St. Hubert.

November 15—One burned at Grodno.

January 30, 1916—The Zeppelin which flew over Paris, damaged by anti-aircraft guns and compelled to fly low, on returning was wrecked by collision with houses near Ath, Belgium.

January 31—The L19 lost in the North Sea.

Patriotism

A Brave Soldier Whose Patriotism Was Not For Parade

None of the many stories that come to mind out of this war appeals to me more than that of Capt. Francis Grenfell. He won the Victoria Cross for saving some guns at Mons.

We were walking one day on ground overlooking the valley of the Thames, and he stretched his hand out toward the sweep of green fields and the hedges and woodland cut by the silver thread of the river, and said:

"That is what we are fighting for. Think of what England has done for me! I ought to do all I can for her." He was recovering from a wound at the time, and he remarked that probably he would "get it" when he returned to the front, and he did. We went into the library of the house where he was staying, and he showed me a diary that he had written on the retreat from Mons and through the fighting on the Aisne and again at Ypres. However tired, every night he had set down a few lines of the day's happenings, and more than once occurred the passage: "I am glad to do this for England," or simply, "For England."

There was something eloquent in the pages of that little book. The man was fine because of the absolute submission of self to an object—his country's. He was finer because this was written secretly in his diary. His patriotism was not for parade. It was in his blood. Real preparedness includes such patriotism. It cannot exist with a hyphen in it.—Frederick Palmer, in Collier's Weekly.

The Recruiting Problem

It would be suicidal folly to sacrifice essential military necessities to industrial claims which will not bear very strict examination. It is no less a folly to sacrifice essential industrial interests to military claims which have no other bases than a confused idea that every man with "two legs and two arms" can be made use of in some form or another in the army. So, in doubt, he can; but if it can be shown that he can be made of far more use outside it, the army, even for its own sake, is quite mistaken in accepting him. The combatants on one side and on the other are apparently determined to ignore it in practice. The fact remains that neither of the two elements in the recruiting problem can be ignored, and that it is only in a carefully balanced harmony of the two that any hope is to be found.—London Daily News.

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly.

"Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Plaze, sor," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it right that the harder Ol pull the trigger-thing the farder the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

Setting Himself a Bad Example

An actor was bragging about his summer home by the seaside.

"What did it cost you?" asked a friend.

"Around \$50,000," said the actor modestly.

"Say, Bill!"

"What?"

"I wouldn't be so reckless as that if I were you, even with stage money."

Ravages of War

Whole Towns in France Will Have to be Rebuilt

War's havoc in these days of excessively long range artillery is terrific.

Every German gunner makes it a point of honor and duty to shell every building within range. He probably has orders so to do.

What such wanton destruction means to the countryside may be imagined.

An inter-ministerial committee has been formed by the French government with a view to providing ways and means for the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged buildings and plants. The committee, which consist of representatives of the ministries of the interior, commerce and industry, agriculture, labor, finance, war, colonies, and fine arts, is already considering a general scheme drawn up by M. Revault, deputy of the Meuse.

After the battle of the Marne urgent measures were taken to help the inhabitants of the departments of the Marne, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Vosges to resume their economic life. These measures were, however, of a temporary character, and could not pretend to repair the havoc of war.

In the Marne, for instance, 312 dwellings had been built by last November by the department authorities, 280 by authorized societies, and 98 by the military engineers at a cost of £28 each. The total outlay up to that date was £56,000.

The problem which will have to be faced shortly is of a far more formidable character. Whole villages and even towns will have to be rebuilt, and when the hour of victory has struck all the refugees will be eager to return home and begin life anew.

Obviously, it will be impossible to begin building everywhere at once. There will be a scarcity of materials, of skilled labor, of beasts of draught. Prices will increase. On the other hand, all the available labor and materials will be attracted towards the big yards, and the inhabitants of the country districts will be the sufferers.

M. Revault recognizes that it will be impossible to reconstruct the destroyed buildings as they were before the war. He takes the view that only a portion of the available funds should be employed in the construction of light semi-temporary, but at the same time comfortable, houses, pending a return to normal conditions.

He proposes (1) that a certain number of models be prepared, adapted to the needs of the various trades and professions for which they will be required; and (2) that departmental workshops be established for the construction of these types. The state supplying merely the funds. These workshops will have a co-operative character, and will be managed by men of the trade.

Tongue and Sword

In a hotel in this city on Saturday were met some two or three thousand sons and grandsons of Ireland to declaim in effect against Great Britain coming out a victor with her allies in the war. On the same day was fighting a host of a quarter of a million men of Ireland in the trenches of France and of Flanders, on the borders of Saloniki; in the plains and valleys and hills of Asia Minor.

Among all the millions in this war there have been none quicker to go than these men of Ireland; there have been none more valorous in battle; there have been none more steadfast in defeat; there have been none truer to the nation of which their land is a part, none more gallantly devoted to the cause of the allies, which is the cause of civilization. Take a look at the two or three thousand in a New York hotel—comfortably talking and easily living. Let your mind picture the quarter of a million fighting heroically and dying nobly. Then judge.—New York Press.

Rhodes Scholars and the War

The total number of British Rhodes scholars, past and present, would have been near 350, including those no longer living or able to bear arms. Nearly half of these had been enrolled for service three months ago, to the knowledge of the trustees, and many have joined since. The number of Canadian Rhodes scholars recorded as in the army is 42 out of about 100. South Africa, with ten or twelve less scholars, had 53 under arms. The list of Rhodes scholars who had already given their lives for the empire, contains six names from as many different countries. The community of Rhodes scholars at Oxford is now practically reduced to the United States colony. As yet the war does not seem to have appealed to this group.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Count Sergius Shulenberg, addressing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke of a time in the not far distant future when there would be an all-rail route from all points in America to Petrograd by way of Bering Strait. This seems to have appealed to the imagination of a good many people in the eastern States, although they seem to regard it as a very serious undertaking. It really is not, except in the matter of cost, which would, of course, amount to a pretty large sum of money, but not so much as many people might be disposed to think. Probably \$200,000,000 would be sufficient, if it was not thought necessary to bridge the strait, and for a great part of the year car ferries could be operated there.—Victoria Colonist.

Candle Power of The Moon

Technical Journal Gives Figures Showing Exact Radiance

A gentleman of inquiring turn of mind wrote to a technical publication and asked the simple question:—"What is the candle power of the moon?" He mentioned that he had five sets of encyclopedias and six astronomical textbooks, all of which he had searched in vain to ascertain how bright the moon was.

But the technical journal answered the question pat: The candle power of the moon is one hundred and sixty-four times one hundred thousand billion. It would require one hundred and sixty-four times one thousand billion candles to reproduce the light of the moon if the moon happened to go out.

Farmers who plant by the moon may be interested in these figures. Then again, they may not. It should at least please them to learn that the curious gentleman was informed exactly how many candles would have to be set aglow on the moon to reproduce the reflected radiance of the sun if the sun happened to go off the job.

We wonder what the gentleman in question is going to do with this information, now that he has it. Possibly he will work out a nice solution of why lovers love to stroll in the moonlight, why farmers plant by the moon, and why dogs bay at the moon. We don't envy him his job though.—The Country Gentleman.

Liebknecht the Brave

There is certainly no braver man in Europe than the German Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, and some day Germany will have a monument to his memory. To charge a battery is a small thing compared with the way in which he has faced the contempt of such a disciplined nation as Germany, and that he is able to persist indicates that there must be behind him a considerable force of rebels against militarism. He went very far indeed the other day in declaring that in some circles the murder of the Austrian archduke was regarded as a "veritable godsend," and that in the school teachers of history systematically distort instruction to inculcate hatred against England. In none of the belligerent countries has there been bolder speaking, and its tolerance is to Germany's credit.—Springfield Republican.

"Beer, Glorious Beer"

Are poor people to go without sugar in their tea; poor children to be grudging jam on their bread; the health-giving supplies of foreign fruit to be cut off; cheap school-books to be doubled in price; cheap reprints of literature to cease; other necessary articles, such as furniture, to be restricted in supply and consequently raised in price; and all the time, while even whisky bows the knee, beer, glorious beer, is alone to lift an untroubled head over the storm, confident that whatever else the nation curtails, it at least and the profits of its trade will be sacrosanct? It is a curious position; and certainly makes one inclined to ask who really are our rulers in this country which proposes that it rules itself.—London Chronicle.

A countryman has various ways of sizing up London, and this is one of them, says the Manchester Guardian. A Scottish soldier arriving at King's Cross with his kit was met on the station by one of those kind women who have banded themselves together to welcome and befriend such men. She offered him rest and refreshment and other kindnesses, but the Scot refused everything. "But is there nothing I can do for you?" urged the kind lady.

"Well, ma'am," replied the soldier. "I'd be obliged if you'd tell me how far is the toon from the station."

After the War Conferences

At the end of the war we shall clearly need to have two great conferences, one a conference of the belligerents to settle the territorial questions that concern them; the other a conference of all the powers, including the neutrals, to re-establish the law of nations on a sound basis, to find means for upholding it in time of war, and for ridding the world of the terrors of militarism even in time of peace. Let us always, in judging the American people and their statesmen, keep our eyes on that final event, and so act that, whatever we or they do now, we shall be able to work together, when the time comes, to save the world from a renewal of this savagery.—Westminster Gazette.

British Columbia holds the record for sending proportionately more men to the Allied Armies than any other division of the empire of Great Britain. In one month 1,200 men came up the Fraser River from points on the old Cariboo Trail to join the regiment there. Wallachin, a town on the trail, sent forty-seven men to the front, out of sixty-seven eligible citizens of the town. Vancouver sent 10,000 men out of its population of 110,000. Prince Rupert went over this ratio. Every settlement in British Columbia has its soldier in the ranks.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?

Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

One-fourth of the total cultivated farm lands should be continuously in legumes.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

Hart, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO(Continued)
CHAPTER V.

There was dead silence in the room for some moments when Lady Ursula had made her decision known to her husband and brother.

Then Paul, who, to do him justice, seemed to be deeply touched by her simple devotion, put up his two hands and held hers in them.

Then he turned his face to Lord Eastling. At him he did not look with the same good humor. It was with a return to a frown that he said coldly: "You hear, Lord Eastling? You hear what my wife says. What have you to reply to that?"

In truth, the young man appeared to scarcely know what to say. He had expected difficulty, but not exactly in this shape. His sister was so serene, so confident, so quiet; she spoke with such an utter absence of feminine hysteria that she baffled him. After a moment's hesitation, he said: "I should like to speak to her alone, just her and me."

"It was not grammatical, it was not elegant, but the speech was good of its kind. It left Paul without any excuse. He shrugged his shoulders. "Lady Ursula," said he, "will, of course, do as she pleases."

She had withdrawn her hands from his shoulders, and she now looked round at her brother. For the first time, it seemed that a slight shadow of doubt fell over her. Why should Paul mind, considering her own staunchness, her having a short interview with her brother. Yet it was plain that he did mind very much.

There was a very short silence, and then she said: "If you don't mind, Paul, I think I'd better let him tell me what he has to say. And if he wants to speak without you, it doesn't make any difference, does it? You can trust me to be fair, can't you?"

"Why is it necessary, unless he has some lies to tell about me behind my back which he doesn't dare repeat to my face, that he should speak to you alone?" demanded Paul, quietly, indeed, but with conviction.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."

—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.



Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The recent criticism in the press of the Anglo-Japanese alliance induced Premier Count Okuma to give an interview in which he condemned what he characterized as petty efforts to create an agitation against Great Britain. The premier declared unequivocally that there would be no wavering in Japan's fidelity to the alliance.

W. N. U. 1102

She turned to her brother.

"Tell me, Tom, have you anything worse to say than what you have already said?" she asked.

He took up the challenge energetically.

"Yes," he said, "I have a great deal more to say, more than I can possibly tell you unless we are quite by ourselves."

Lady Ursula was growing nervous, as being shaken out of her calmness. "Not of her confidence," Paul Payne suddenly changed from gentle to angry.

"Surely," he said, "this isn't fair. I'm a member of your family now, Lord Eastling."

"Perhaps," interrupted the viscount shortly.

"What do you mean by that?"

Paul left Lady Ursula, and with clenched fists held down firmly at his sides, came across the room to the young man.

Lord Eastling, though feeling that he was doing the most dreadful thing he had ever been called upon to do in his life, stood firm.

"From what I have heard of you to-day," he said in a voice which he had hard work to keep steady, "I can't feel sure even that you were a bachelor when you went through the ceremony of marriage with my sister this morning."

A cry broke from his sister's lips, but Paul responded so promptly and so effectively to this insinuation that her pitiful protest was drowned in the explosion of his resentment. He made an attempt to lay violent hands upon Lord Eastling, but the young man got behind the table and said briefly: "Bullying is no answer. Let us hear what you have to say before we appeal to our fists, and before a lady!"

Paul, whose pale face was drawn and tremulous, recovered his composure with a strong effort, and laying his right hand firmly on the table, said: "You have no right to impute such an awful thing to me. Supposing you have heard rumors against me, you have never heard that."

Lord Eastling hung his head. There was the accent of truth, he felt, in the voice of the other as he made this protest.

"Come now," repeated Paul, leaning forward, and glaring into the young man's face, "confess now, openly, honestly, that whatever you have heard, and whoever you may have heard the calumnies from, you have never been told that I was a married man."

Lord Eastling raised his head.

"That's true," he said. A little cry, feeble, plaintive, made him turn and look round, in time to see his sister sink upon the sofa with an ashy-white face, and a look of joy and relief shining in her blue eyes.

Paul stood up. "I'm satisfied," he said briefly. "Tell your sister what you like, since you acknowledge that she is my wife."

He swung across the room and disappeared into the corridor, leaving Lord Eastling with no pretext for supposing that he wanted to overhear what was said about him.

Disconcerted and afraid, the viscount turned to Lady Ursula. Coming close to her, he bent down, and said gently:

"I'm awfully sorry for all this, dear. But I couldn't help myself. I've heard such things about the fellow today that I had to come."

She sat up, not angry or resentful, but calm and dignified.

"Who told you?" she said.

"The police."

She shuddered a little and then recovered herself. "There was a long pause."

"Shall I tell you what they said?" he asked in a low voice.

She shook her head.

"Why should you?" she said. "Since he says it isn't true, it is my husband I must believe."

"But if you have proof?"

She turned upon him quickly.

"Have you?"

He hesitated. It was true that he had none. He had only the word of a man whom he could trust. That, after all, was quite the same thing—in her eyes, at any rate.

"I know that I've told you the truth."

"Well, supposing what you told me is true? Supposing he did something once which might have brought upon him a heavy punishment? It is not for me to be his judge, is it?"

"He was not good enough for you."

"But that's what he told me himself," urged she with vivacity. "Of course that was absurd, but I took it to mean that he had done things which I should not have looked upon as right. And since he was so outspoken, so truthful with me, I can't well reproach him after marriage, with what he accused himself of before, can I?"

Lord Eastling was silent. The position was a difficult one. Paul had, whether aware of it or not, prepared for this present eventuality. Of course, he had not been precise as to his

wrong-doing, of course he had spoken of his ill-deeds vaguely, leaving an impression upon the simple woman that they were of the usual masculine sort, the result of youthful high spirits and carelessness rather than of criminal instincts.

"You are infuriated," was all he could say.

"Oh, no, don't say that," she said gently. "Don't, Tom. You wouldn't if you knew how humbly I have prayed for direction in connection with this love of mine, how I have begged for forgiveness if I have erred too much for a human being. Don't call it an infatuation. I hope it is not that. But indeed I have been so happy in finding myself cared for by a man so kind and so sweet-tempered, that I feel I deserve the pain for this interview to drive me back to the remembrance that my love is only human after all."

He threw himself on the sofa beside her, touched to the quick by the simplicity of her devotion. It was heart-rending to have had to try to open her eyes; it was almost a consolation to find that so far he had completely failed.

"Forgive me, Ursula, you will forgive me, won't you?"

But she was sensible enough to know that there was nothing to forgive. Smiling into her brother's face with that madonna-like serenity which so seldom lacked in her, she said tenderly:

"I know quite well you have only spoken because you felt you ought. You have been misled, that's all. I love you for taking so much trouble and all I wish is that you had been able to speak only to me, so as to keep such horrible things from Paul's ears."

What could he do in the face of such an intonation as this? Lord Eastling felt that he was rolled on every side.

"Hang Paul!" he said irritably.

She did not even mind this. She laughed.

"That's so like you, Tom, to get out of the difficulty you have put yourself in by wanting to hang somebody else!" she said brightly.

He tried to smile at her, but he was heavy-hearted, and the attempt was a failure.

"I wish, dear," he whispered, "that you would persuade him to come back to England with me and you at once, if he is the innocent man he says he is, why should he mind our making inquiries about him?"

"He would say, if we were to suggest it, what I say now," replied Lady Ursula. "That those inquiries, if they were to be made at all, ought to have been made before I became his wife. Now, you see, whatever you might find out would make no difference. Don't you see that, Tom?"

He looked at her shyly.

"There are some things—" he began.

She cut him short.

"There is nothing," she said solemnly, "which can separate me now from the man I have sworn to love, honor and obey."

(To be Continued)

The Making of Books

Book Publishing Trade in Great Britain is Seriously Affected

A reduction of one-third in the price of paper and wood pulp into the United Kingdom is a harassing innovation to which the newspapers do not take too kindly. It is pointed out in the London Chronicle that while restrictions are placed upon the raw material of publishers, the raw material for brewers enters with no question. The book publishing trade in Great Britain has been seriously affected by the restrictions on paper imports, and echoes of the discussion which the new regulations have provoked were heard at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund. Authors who have already suffered by the war are badly hit by the reduction in paper imports. The annual report showed that out of fifteen thousand dollars voted in grants six thousand dollars went to authors compelled to make application owing to their distress. A paper commission has been appointed to regulate the supply of paper throughout the United Kingdom, and Sir Frederick Macmillan has been chosen to represent the peculiar demands of literature. Last year the number of books published had decreased by eight per cent, as compared with 1914, and by thirteen per cent, as compared with 1913.

The restricted supply of paper will not have been an unmixed evil if it stirred publishers to be more exacting and discriminating in the selection of authors' manuscripts.—Toronto Globe.

A Scotch minister in need of funds thus conveyed his intentions to his congregation:

"Weel, friends, the kirk is urgent in need of siller, and as we have failed to get money honestly we will have to see what a bazaar can do for us."

Naming The Farm

The Farm Name Should be Appropriate and Suggestive

You have a large dairy farm putting out high grade dairy butter. Your butter is all that you claim for it. It comes from the Meadow Brook Dairy Farm. The thrifty housewife phones her grocery order to the dealer who handles your butter. If she knows your product she says, "I want a pound of butter, not just butter, but Meadow Brook Dairy Farm butter."

The farm name should be appropriate, it should be suggestive. Sunny Brook Stock Farm should be near a sparkling little brooklet, not on a bald hill slope. Maple Grove Stock Farm should have a maple grove, and Pine Ridge Poultry Farm should be on a pine ridge. The name chosen should be characteristic of the farm for which it is intended. It should be plainly and neatly painted on a substantial signboard placed at the entrance drive to the farm home. Along with it should go the names of the products or product of which the farm makes a specialty, as "Pine Ridge Berry Farm—A Specialty of Strawberry Plants and Raspberry Bushes—R. P. Jaxon and Sons." This should appear, as well, on all letterheads and envelopes used in connection with the business correspondence of the farm. In these days of highly developed advertising and specialization the farm without a name is minus the link which brings its products before the people economically and properly. —F.J.K. in Successful Farming.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Half of them are made of American cedar.

Housekeeper (to red-nosed tramp)—I suppose you owe your present rags and misery to not being able to say no.

Tramp—Yes'm—durin' a leap year.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

The cost of living has increased since the outbreak of war in Vienna 412 per cent., in Berlin 82 per cent., in Paris 65 per cent., in London, Eng., 49 per cent.



Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric.

Sunlight Soap

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RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT TORONTO - MONTREAL WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND horses pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Edmund H. Harrison, Ingersby, Ont., writes—"I have cured two spavins with your Spavin Cure and am at present using it on a lame horse. The swelling is disappearing—also that lameness."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little. 50¢ bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the horse"—free at your druggist or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, owner of the Toronto Telegram, is an old-time reporter and as such has his eye open for good stories. He nailed one on the street car the other day. A soldier in kilts was sitting opposite a man in civilian attire, who observed that his knees must be very cold in the keen weather prevailing.

"Not half so cold as your feet," was the sharp rejoinder.—Scottish American.

Difficult

A London man just back from the States says that a little girl on the train to Pittsburg was chewing gum. Not only that, but she insisted on pulling it out in long strings and letting it fall back into her mouth again.

"Mabel!" said her mother in a horrified whisper. "Mabel, don't do that. Chew your gum like a little lady."—London Opinion.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bilelessness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1102



THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 11 Commerce Bldg., 1st Yonge Street
Toronto - Canada

Sore Eyes

Graduated Eyeglasses. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggist or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

What Did They Mean?

"How was your speech received last night?" asked one commuter of another.
"Well," was the reply, "when I sat down they all said that it was the best thing I ever did."

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. Do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

A stitch in the side is more distressing than a stitch in time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Freddy Pickle—But, weally, don't you envy me? All I have to do is to play gentleman.

Miss Tabasco (with a yawn)—Yes, but you are such a poor actor, Freddy.

HANDY HUSBAND

Knew How to Get Part of the Breakfast

"I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth," said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about.

"We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally.

"In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would not give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night.

"She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

W. N. U. 1102

Manitoba Game Protection Laws

For the Protection of the Prairie Chicken and Other Game Birds and Insectivorous Birds

It is unlawful and strictly against the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act to use poison, poisonous grain or any other poisonous substances for the killing of game birds or other vermin in the haunts of, or in the neighborhood of the haunts of game birds or insectivorous birds. Section 28 of the act quoted here-with:

"28. No person shall use poison, poisonous grain, or other poisonous substances, for the killing of game birds, rats or other vermin, in the haunts of or in the neighborhood of the haunts of game birds or insectivorous birds, unless such poison, poisonous grain or other poisonous substance is placed in holes."

Can Do My Work Pain is All Gone

MISS DOLLIE MCCLAIN TELLS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Alberta Lady Tells of Quick and Complete Cure Through Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ferguson Plains, Alberta. (Special). "Yes, I am very glad I can say that I have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them all that is claimed for them." So says Miss Dollie McClain, an estimable lady residing here.

"I was troubled with a sore back that made me almost helpless. I took one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my back is all right. I can do my work and the pain is all gone."

Thousands of women in Canada are suffering daily tortures from pain in the back. Thousands of others like Miss McClain are doing their work without an effort because they took the advice of others and cured their backache by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Every woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the finest tonic in the world because, acting directly on the kidneys, they tone up those organs to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new strength for all parts of the body. New strength means new cheerfulness. That is why so many women so cheerfully testify to the benefit received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Hear how old Wogram got even with the war?"

"No! How'd he do it?"

"Well, when the war cut off the dye stuffs, Wogram cut off his whiskers."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"This is a hard world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes, Ol do be thinkin' av that ivery time Ol put me pickaxe into it."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL

To keep little ones well, the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of childhood ailments are caused by derangements of these organs. Baby's Own Tablets never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels—that is why thousands of mothers would give no other medicine to their little ones. Concerning them, Mrs. Chas. A. Turner, Marie Joseph, N.S., writes: "We have been using Baby's Own Tablets off and on for the past year and a half and have found nothing to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Indignant Professor—Quit this quibbling, sir! Who was King Henry VIII? Answer "yes" or "no!"

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, have proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bix—By the way, who is, or rather was, the god of war?

Dix—I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Ananas.

No Rest With Asthma.—Asthma usually attacks at night, the one time when rest is needed most. Hence the loss of strength, the nervous debility, the loss of flesh and other evils which must be expected unless relief is secured. Fortunately relief is possible. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved its merits through years of service. A trial will surely convince you.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is said to be the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right, her income being enormous from the crown lands and from her vast colonies.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Special Flax Expert Appointed

Mr. G. G. Bramhill, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed as a special flax expert under the agricultural department, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. His duties will be to familiarize himself with the whole flax question in Canada, and carry on investigations in connection with fibre production and the utilization of flax straw for industrial purposes. Mr. Bramhill has been the representative of the Ontario department of agriculture in Lunenburg county, and has had considerable experience with flax production in Canada.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Happiness," said a pompous man, "is only the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Oh, I don't know!" answered his plain friend. "Have you ever chased the last tram car on a rainy night?"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Ominous

"I purchased a lovely round oak dining table this morning," said Mrs. Husher.

"That being the case," rejoined the star boarder, "I suppose we need expect no more square meals."

Tragic Folly

It will not be long before the fly season is again with us, accompanied by supplications from the general press to "swat the fly." Still, unequally, the deadly poison fly paper makes its appearance, with the possible risk of fatal poisoning wherever there are children.

For during 1915 twenty-six cases of fly poisoning were reported from eleven states. In 1914 forty-six children were innocent victims.

This record is in all probability incomplete. Six symptoms of arsenical poisoning are so similar to those of cholera infantum that even physicians of long experience are likely to confuse them, and the subsequent illness is ascribed to cholera infantum.

The Michigan U.S.A. legislature has already passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers. The question should be considered by every civic body of Canada and the States to stop infantum mortality from an absolutely unnecessary cause.

What Else Matters?

We are fighting against a nation which by countless deeds of horror have proved themselves outlaws from humanity, who have trampled upon international law and the rights of the weak, who are striving to destroy all the higher ideals of Christian civilization and of human liberty and to substitute for them the brutalizing and materialize principles of so-called German "Kultur." What does anything else matter compared with our winning the victory against such an enemy, and should not the purpose to achieve it be the dominating interest of our present lives, shaping all our thoughts, and determining all our acts?—The Times of India.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Two bitter rivals were playing in the final round of a golf tournament and were even on the eighteenth hole. One of them, a garrulous old gentleman, had talked incessantly during the match, to the great annoyance of his opponent.

"Look here, Logan," burst out the latter, "if you don't stop your infernal chatter I'll crack you over the head with this brassie!"

"All right, Jones, swing away," was the calm response, "but remember this—it's going to cost you a stroke."

THERE IS HEALTH IN RICH RED BLOOD

ANAEMIA

Disease germs take advantage of every weakness of the human system. Their greatest enemy is rich, red blood, but when the blood gets thin and watery they increase rapidly, and easily gain the upper hand. In this way grip, pneumonia, consumption and other germ diseases get a foothold on the system almost before you know it. Anaemia or poverty of the blood makes itself known by pallor of the gums, lips and inside of the eyelids, you feel weak and languid, the heart's action weakens, you are easily tired out and find yourself short of breath.

The blood is thin and watery, and is lacking in the red corpuscles which represent the nutritious element of the blood. Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food increases the number of red corpuscles and thereby enriches the blood, it is the most effective means available of curing anaemia and fortifying the system against the attack of disease.

On account of the weakened condition of the blood from anaemia, there is always danger of developing Dropsy or Pernicious Anaemia, from which there is small chance of recovery.

With the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the richness of the blood, the color is soon restored to the pallid skin, and you find yourself gaining in health and strength. The heart's action is strengthened and gradually the muscular weakness is replaced by new vigor and energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is truly doing wonders for many thousands of anaemic men and women and puny boys and girls, whose blood has got thin and weak. Put it to the test and you will better understand why so many people are enthusiastic in its praise.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible itching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of averages? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it might at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial! Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, gnawing, burning pain, and cure.

All druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Wood's Peppermint Cure.

The Great English Remedy. Cures and regulates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worm, dizziness, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, falling memory, etc. Price \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. One who places reliance on it, all druggists or mail it in plain place, on receipt of price. Non-patented. Prepared by THE LONDON MEDICAL CO., LTD., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1 N-2 N-3 THERAPION

Used in France. Hospitals with therapeutic effect. Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Price \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. One who places reliance on it, all druggists or mail it in plain place, on receipt of price. Non-patented. Prepared by THE LONDON MEDICAL CO., LTD., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THERAPION

It is being recalled that France spent \$72,000,000 in helping the United States to become a republic. But it must not be forgotten that this was really a war measure against Britain with whom France was then at war.

SALT! SALT!

I have a car that I expect to be here
in a few days

BRAN---\$21.00 per ton

Take a look in. I have a few SPECIAL
BARGAINS to offer

Our Goods are Always First class

A. G. Studer



We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers Al Plate

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

NOTICE

The TOWN OF DIDSBURY, Alberta

Auction Sale of Town Lots Under Tax Enforcement

The town of Didsbury will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, May 20th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and to the upset price hereinafter mentioned. Terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price	Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price
1,2,3,4	I	2847K.	\$ 75.00	22.	F	3880N.	\$ 35.00
4,5,	D	2847K.	45.00	E.1-2 12,13,14,			
7,8,	I	2847K.	30.00	W. 1-2 15	H	3880N.	145.00
13,14	12	110 O.	100.00	13.	17	5116 I.	31.25
15,16,	12	110 O.	100.00	2,3,	17	5116 I.	165.00
19,20,	12	110 O.	100.00	12	17	5116 I.	25.00
16,17,18,19,	14	1456K.	225.00	14	14	5116 I.	50.00
21,	14	1456K.	65.00	8,9,	15	5116 I.	185.00
W. 1-2 9				13,	15	5116 I.	40.00
E. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	40.00	6.	2	1427H.	275.00
W. 1-2 12	F	3880N.	37.00	17.	1	1427H.	65.00
1,2,	C	3880N.	68.25	W. part of			
1,	4	3880N.	40.00	1,2,3,	J	2678H.	325.00
W. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	25.00	6,7,	J.	2678H.	200.00
W. 1-2 3	3	3880N.	25.00	15.	C	4162O.	10.00
1,2,	A	3880N.	60.00	1,2,3,	B.	4162O.	60.00
7.	A	3880N.	35.00	1, W. 1-2 2	7	3025S.	35.00
6,7,8,	I	3880N.	75.00				

Dated at Didsbury this 10th day of April A.D. 1915.

A. BRUSO, Sec.-Treas.

AROUND THE TOWN

The subject that will be taken by Rev. Mr. Amaker at the special services for the farmers on Sunday next will be "Applied Christianity." It is to be hoped that every farmer will make a special effort to attend the special services on Sunday.

Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Perschbaker and Mrs. Studer will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday. A meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Stauffer on Thursday evening, May 18th, at 8 o'clock. All members and ladies interested in Red Cross work kindly attend.

The public are invited to a pianoforte recital in the Assembly room at the schoolhouse on Friday evening next at 8.30. The recital will be given by the local pupils of Miss Freda Sweet, R. C.M., pianist and Miss Maye Rankin, A.C.C.M., violinist. The programme is well worth hearing and it is to be hoped that a full house will greet the performers.

Born

METZGAR—On Wednesday, May 10th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Metzgar, a son.

IN OLD LONDON

(Continued from page 1)

much wealth in so small a case again, my there was a lot, crowns of gold and jewels, King George's and Queen Mary's, gold maces, swords set with jewels, the highest Orders, such as the Order of the Garter, etc., the great Cullinan diamond and the Kohinoor. These are in settings and imitations made of their exact size when first found. Wonderful gold salt cellars standing six or eight inches high. Also the Armour of the different ages, Henry VIII, Charles I, etc. The block where Simon de Montford (I think) was beheaded and a lot of others, the cell Sir Walter Raleigh occupied, swords and rifles and cannon galore, some captured, others of English make. The Tower Bridge is a great one, it is estimated 30,000 people and 10,000 vehicles cross it daily. The bottom part lifts up to let boats pass. In the museum there were all kinds of machinery, carving, etc., models of battleships, aeroplanes, engines, architecture, etc. The British museum is closed to the public, I don't know why.

Buckingham Palace is a great structure. A band of one of the "Guards" regiments was playing while we were there; no Royalty were to be seen. It was a fine band, all big men with red tunics and big bear-skin hats, brass in plenty. Hyde park is like most any city park.

The Bank of England is a block by itself. There are four small entrances,

no windows can be seen from the outside; they use some skylight system I guess. At night it is practically dark, all street car lights are small and blue, the street lamps are painted, so very little shows, no bright head-lights, window blinds down, all lights shaded. It is not the same London they say.

Prices are much higher than before, food especially. We are staying at the Peel house, a lodging place for soldiers. We do not have rooms exactly, just a place partitioned off, the partition being about 8 feet high. We pay 8d a night. Our meals average 25c to 30c. Car and motor bus fares are all rates, from 1c up, depends on the distance. The streets are crowded with husses, etc. They are double-deckers. Those who want to smoke go up on top. Bars are closed except 12 to 2.30 and 6 to 9.

There are quite a few girl conductors and door porters, ushers, etc. We went to the hippodrome theatre. They sit around and smoke, they smoke everywhere here, restaurants, etc. There are a great number of soldiers and sailors on the street, wounded and well. There are some Russian and French. They are dressed exactly as the pictures in the papers. Have not visited the slums, guess I won't.

London is so big you get tired of it and would like a quiet field for a change. Must close now and have supper. Will write more fully when back to camp. We go back to camp Tuesday night. Love to all, STANLEY



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oiler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Oiler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable home is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be enlisted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—44348.



Are you Bilious?

Don't let it run too long, it will lead to chronic indigestion. In the meanwhile you suffer from headaches, nervousness, depression and sallow complexion. Just try CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS. They relieve fermentation, indigestion—gently but surely cleanse the system and keep the stomach and liver in perfect running order.

At all drug stores, or by mail from J. C. Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

Mr. Rope User

Make Your Own Rope

You can make anything from a silk fish line to a two inch rope and anyone can splice a hay rope in 10 or 15 minutes.

Makes Hatter Ties for One and One Third Cents each. Makes 2-4 inch Hay Rope 140 feet long from 3 balls binder twine.

This Rope Maker is being sold by other agents at \$2.50, our price, complete, is \$1.50

Potatoes for sale at 40c bus.

F. R. BULLIS, Didsbury

To Be Sold by Private Sale

Sewing Machine
Chiffoniers
China Cabinet
Small Tables
6 Bed Rooms Complete
Chairs
Hall Rack
Coon Coat (new)
Buffet (new)
Tabaret
100 Tons Ice